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NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN RECEIVES VISITING CSSR MINISTER 16 JAN

BK171452 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 January 1986, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received, at the government's guest house in Vientiane, a delegation of the CSSR Government led by Comrade Svatopluk Potac, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the CSSR, which is currently paying a visit to Laos. In the meeting and talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of very close friendship, the two sides expressed satisfaction over and highly appreciated the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Czechoslovakia, which have been increasingly promoted and developed fruitfully with each passing day.

Comrade Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nouhak Phoumsavan and Comrade Head of the CSSR Government Delegation Svatopluk Potac firmly expressed their hope for great achievements in the cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries on the basis of the spirit of socialist and proletarian internationalism and mutual interests in the next 5 years. On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the government, and the people of Laos, Comrade Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nouhak Phoumsavan once again expressed gratitude to the party, the government, and the fraternal people of Czechoslovakia for rendering assistance to the Lao people in carrying out their revolutionary cause of building and developing the socialist country in the previous years during which the Czechoslovak Government and people assisted the Lao Government and people in fulfilling various construction projects, including the building of two major bridges on the strategic Route No 9 and others.

Accompanying Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan in receiving the guest on this occasion were Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Comrade Khamphet Phengmuang, first vice chairman of the State Planning Committee. Comrade Jiri Myslivecek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to Laos, also accompanied the delegation in paying a courtesy call on Comrade Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nouhak Phoumsavan.

The CSSR Government delegation arrived in Vientiane on the morning of 16 January 1986 for 1 2-day visit to Laos.

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CSO: 4206/57

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI SPEAKS AT 13 JAN CONFERENCE

BK150616 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The national conference on propaganda and training work for 1985, which was opened in Vientiane on 4 January, closed with glorious success on the afternoon of 13 January after 10 full days of working. During the conference, more than 50 comrade delegates in charge of propaganda and training work from various organizations in the central and local areas throughout the country discussed, reviewed, and assessed the achievements scored in carrying out the propaganda and training work over the past 10 years. They particularly studied and reviewed the situation on the implementation of propaganda and training work in 1985. They also worked out new guidelines to be followed in the next 5 years--from 1986 to 1990--and from now through 2000. In addition, they discussed a concrete plan for 1986 in particular and a concrete plan for the 1st quarter of 1986. Worthy of note is that the conference has achieved success in studying the details in depth of the spirit and contents of the resolution as unanimously passed by the third LPRP Central Committee in its recent ninth plenary session.

In the closing ceremony, Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the SPC, and person in charge of guidance for propaganda and training work, delivered a speech addressing the delegates to the conference. He highly appreciated and wholeheartedly hailed the achievements scored in the propaganda and training work over the past 10 years. Following is a significant part of his speech.

[Begin recording] The first issue is the political and ideological training. We have closely linked this issue with the political task of the party. This has been reflected in the two political campaigns which have been carried out in service of the 2 historical days. These campaigns have contributed to encouraging and boosting the emulation movements to score achievements. It is noted that the people as well as party members, cadres, and soldiers have enthusiastically carried out tasks and have scored achievements in translating into reality the final-year plan of the first 5-year plan. This has been clearly seen in the recent celebration of our national day anniversary. Our strengths and construction achievements were displayed during the recent national day celebration. It is clearly shown that all of us have attentively contributed to propaganda and training work. All have been educated and trained to come to understand the significance of this work.

The second issue is propaganda. Regarding this, we have positively publicized and put into actual practice the line and policies of the party. The mass media have extensively carried out activities under all practical circumstances. They have popularized and publicized the correct line and policies of the party and state. They have also reflected the excellent and progressive characteristics of the new system, thus contributing to the struggle to expose and check various schemes of the enemies who have carried out deceitful and slanderous propaganda against our new system.

The third issue is the training of Marxism-Leninism and the party's line and policies in the contingent of leading cadres of various branches and localities. This training work has been attentively and regularly carried out. The central propaganda and training board has also paid attention to this issue. It has made efforts to set up Marxism-Leninism training courses for students in various specialized training schools at the intermediate and advanced levels both at home and abroad. Noteworthy is that it has strived in consolidating the training work to meet the expectation of a higher level. It has provided all documents available for use in educating and training the cadres. We have also taken all occasions to educate and train the cadres. For example, we have taken the occasion on the celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of the party to educate and train the cadres. Since that occasion, three documents have been organized for everyone to study.

The fourth issue is that the propaganda and training branch has been daily broadened while its apparatuses in many areas have been consolidated. Many provinces have set up party committees to be directly in charge of this task. The contingent of cadres have also been educated and trained in specialized subjects. As a result, the level of their understanding and knowledge in the specialized tasks has been further raised to another step.

The fifth issue is the broadening of activities to exchange experiences with various fraternal socialist countries, in particular the expansion of relations and the exchange of lessons between the propaganda and training boards of Laos and Vietnam. Along with this, the propaganda on the political and economic achievements of various fraternal socialist countries has been carried out. Our propaganda and training work has been widely supported and hailed by the various fraternal socialist countries. [end recording]

On the same occasion, Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai also points to some weaknesses and remaining problems in many fields of propaganda and training work in the previous years. He also gave many significant instructions to those who perform propaganda and training work in the capacity as party staffs to together turn vigorously to the grassroots to implement the party's line and policies and organize to carry out concrete tasks in the years to come, in particular to implement the plan for 1986 even more effectively.

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CSO: 4206/57

LAOS

SOUPHANOUVONG ADDRESSES BUDDHIST MONKS

BK201240 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 January, the Lao United Buddhist Organization--led by Senior Buddhist Monk Pha Achan Maha Bouakham Volaphet, honorary president of the organization, and other senior Buddhist monks--organized a meeting of Buddhist monks to mark the 10th anniversary of the 2 December national day at Wat Sithan Neua Temple in Vientiane capital. Attending the meeting were over 500 Buddhist monks and novices from seven districts in Vientiane municipality.

Attending the meeting were Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC and the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC]; many deputy ministers; members of the LFNC; intellectuals; dignitaries; and a number of Vientiane residents.

On the occasion, Souphanouvong addressed the Buddhist monks and distinguished guests attending the meeting. First, he noted that the international situation in the past 10 years has remained very tense because of the threat of a nuclear war. He said the U.S. imperialists and henchmen have been busily making preparations to wage nuclear war both on earth and in outer space. Nevertheless, their adventurous scheme has been strongly opposed by the peace and antinuclear forces throughout the world. On the Soviet Union's initiative, a summit meeting was recently held by the top Soviet and U.S. leaders, who subsequently declared that had a nuclear war occurred, mankind would be wiped off the face of the earth and no one would emerge the victor. Therefore, the two leaders agreed that such a war will not be allowed to occur and that the two sides should end the arms race and not use outer space for military purposes. The declaration drew extensive support from all progressive and justice-loving people throughout the world. Nevertheless, shortly after the summit, the U.S. imperialists still continue to carry out nuclear arms tests and a research program to militarize the outer space, thus causing the intensification of world tension up to now. He said: This development calls on the peace forces in the world to maintain a high sense of vigilance, to follow their activities, and to demand a positive response to the Soviet initiative so that peace can be maintained in the world and the living conditions of the world's people improved.

President Souphanouvong also touched on the developments in our country over the past 10 years. He said: Under the clear-sighted and talented leadership of our party, the entire Lao people have managed to score great victories, thus increasing the prestige and influence of our country in the international arena.

To allow the two strategic tasks outlined by the party to be fulfilled more effectively to become a firm basis for fulfilling the plans in the years to come, President Souphanouvong emphasized that certain tasks should be urgently implemented in 1986.

[Begin Souphanouvong recording] In 1986, our entire party, Army, and people must pay attention to strengthening our unity and trying our best to fulfill the two strategic tasks so that we can progress one more step. We must regard the preparations for convening the fourth party congress as the central task. We must continue the work of turning to the grassroots level; consolidate youths' and women's organizations from the grassroots level upward; and make the party, state, and mass organizations into a single entity so that they can concentrate on fulfilling the common objective--smashing all schemes of the enemies in all forms and aspects to maintain public tranquility and social order. We must carry out together the duty of transforming and building socialism to fulfill the expectations outlined in the state plans. We must continue to build and develop the economy; promote production in the agricultural, forestry, handicrafts, and industrial fields; produce essential goods and other goods for export; pay attention to developing transport and communications work; resolutely improve circulation and distribution work; effectively implement the new management mechanism; raise the level of quality and efficiency of activities of all services, localities, and grassroots foundations; normalize and improve the cultural and material life of the people; and strengthen our all-round cooperation with Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and the other fraternal socialist countries on the basis of self-reliance and self-building. [end recording]

Regarding the role of Buddhism and Buddhist monks and novices in the past as well as at present, President Souphanouvong pointed out the following:

[Begin Souphanouvong recording] Buddhist clergymen have played the role of promoting moral activities by disseminating Buddhist teachings among Buddhist laymen so that they always remain humble, gentle, honest, and generous toward fellow human-beings. Buddhist temples have become a place for preserving our fine Lao cultural heritage and traditions, which were tarnished by the depraved foreign culture.

During the period of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, Buddhist monks and novices made numerous fine contributions to our people's struggle in various forms. They also made brilliant contributions to the successes of the revolution. Throughout the period of national-democratic revolution, Buddhist temples became training sites for revolutionary cadres of the party.

During the period of the socialist revolution over the past 10 years, Buddhist monks, novices, and followers have more clearly played the role of Buddhist clergymen. They have presented the truth of Buddhism to laymen in a more effective manner. They have taught laymen to earn their livings through their own efforts by refraining from living off other people. The Lao United Buddhist Organization has been established to carry out activities both at home and in the international arena.

All this clearly shows that our party's line and policy toward Buddhism is absolutely correct. [end recording]

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LAOS

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI ATTENDS WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

BK201049 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The national conference of Lao women to review achievements of the first 3-good and 2-task campaigns was officially opened in Vientiane this morning. The conference was attended by nearly 100 fraternal women representing various ministries, units, organizations, localities, factories, plants, and production bases. Attending the opening ceremony as guests of honor were Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC; Comrade Somlat Chanthamat, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of the propaganda and training board of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Phetsamon Lasasimma, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Women's Federation; along with many distinguished guests.

In the elegant ceremony, Comrade Phetsamon Lasasimma made the opening speech. She noted the significance of the conference. Afterwards, Comrade Chanpheng Phimmavan, secretary of the Lao Women's Federation Central Committee, took the floor to report the 3-good and 2-task emulation campaigns carried out by the fraternal women throughout the country. She pointed to the great, firm achievements scored by the fraternal women in each field in the implementation of the 3-good and 2-task emulations over the past 3 years. She said: The emulation campaigns have been enthusiastically carried out both in towns and rural areas, thus creating favorable conditions for the glorious convention and successful conclusion of the first national women's congress and contributing to the implementation of the two strategic tasks of the party. The campaigns have also helped to strengthen the successful fulfillment of the first 5-year state plan.

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SISOMPHON LOVANSAI ADDRESSES WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

BK201208 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 January 1986, Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC, addressed women's representatives attending the national women's conference to review the first 3-good and 2-task emulation campaigns, which was opened in Vientiane that morning. In his address, the vice chairman of the SPC praised the great achievements of the fraternal Lao women throughout the country in carrying out the 3-good and 2-task emulation campaigns in the previous years. He recalled the fine tradition of struggle of the Lao women who have contributed in the past to the national liberation cause. He said: At present, the fraternal Lao women of various tribes have continued to promote and expand their hermic tradition and have positively contributed to the present revolutionary cause of struggle to defend and build the socialist country. Sisomphon Lovansai also pointed to various weaknesses and remaining problems in the ranks of the fraternal Lao women in their actual practices in performing tasks in each stage.

On the same occasion, Sisomphon Lovansai also gave some instructions and significant guidelines for the fraternal Lao women to overcome and settle those weaknesses and remaining problems. He then once again called on all Lao women to enhance their roles and responsibilities together; promote and expand their fine traditions of struggle and initiatives; and strive to contribute to the scoring new, ever greater achievements in fulfilling the two strategic tasks of the nation in the immediate future. He also called on them to continue to push forward the 3-good and 2-task campaigns ever more vigorously in their daily life to achieve new progress.

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PASASON URGES PROMOTION OF PROPAGANDA, TRAINING

BK200525 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 15 Jan 86

[PASASON 15 January editorial: "Pay Attention to Promoting Propaganda and Training Work as a Profound and Extensive Movement"]

[Text] The 1985-86 conference of the party Central Committee's propaganda and training board, opened in Vientiane on 4 January, closed with brilliant success on the afternoon of 13 January after an urgent 7-day sitting. More than 50 representatives who are in direct charge of the propaganda and training work from all provinces and all ministries and state committees attached to the party Central Committee studied together and reached unanimous agreement on various issues. For example, they unanimously agreed on the appraisal of propaganda and training work in the past 10 years between 1975 and 1985, expectations for the work in the next 15 years, and directions and plans for the work in the next 5 years. More significantly, the conference profoundly studied and unanimously endorsed the detailed program of work that must be executed in 1986. In particular, the representatives attending the conference studied and completely acknowledged in the initial stage the contents and spirit of the resolution adopted at the ninth plenum of the third party Central Committee; the change of the situations in the world, in this region, and in the three Indochinese countries; the growth of the revolution; the significant, firm, and all-round victory; and the direction of the new tasks, especially of the main and central ones in 1986 and in the next 5 years.

Due to the requirements of the situation and tasks outlined in the ninth resolution of the third party Central Committee, it is imperative that the laboring people's right to collective mastery be further enhanced, that the material and mental living conditions of the people be improved, and that the sense of vigilance of the people of all tribes be heightened to resist all psychological warfare tactics and sabotage maneuvers of the enemies and to ensure the fulfillment of the two strategic tasks of the revolution in the new period.

To meet the requirements of the new period and the new situation, ideological and cultural work must be genuinely advanced one more step. As the ones directly in charge of this work, to fulfill their duties propaganda and training cadres at all levels throughout the country must pay attention to applying and implementing the outcome of the 1985-86 conference of the party

Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Board in an effective manner, more profoundly appreciating the important role of the propaganda and training work, and promoting the good points of and lessons learned from this work in the previous years. At the same time, they must be resolved to rectify all weak points and remaining problems. For example, they must do away with a phenomenon in which ideological and political cadres have failed to genuinely get involved with the grassroots movements. The bureaucratic line of thinking must be eliminated. They must study and understand the mentality of the people of all strata in society so as to correctly evaluate and rectify the problems. That is they must scratch where it itches. They must pay attention to improving and sharpening the contents, forms, and procedures of this work and to reacting more swiftly to all developments, especially the comprehensive, all-round, and multifaceted psychological warfare of the enemies, which is relentlessly directed against us at present. All this is aimed at transforming the propaganda and training work into an extensive movement in all services, organizations, and localities throughout the country.

To fulfill these difficult tasks, propaganda and training cadres at all levels and in all services must profoundly appreciate the immediate tasks. In particular, they must fully and clearly know the details of the tasks in 1986. At the same time, they must completely understand the circumstances and difficult and favorable conditions prevailing in 1986 so as to find a sound basis for outlining a correct direction to be followed. They must involve the political and ideological work with the actual situation by correctly implementing the 51st resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and regularly and thoroughly disseminating the line, policies, and resolutions of the party Central Committee among the grassroots cadres, party members, and people with a view to turning all grassroots localities into socialist outposts and encouraging the people of all strata to firmly grasp and enhance the strength of the masses to become a strong consolidated strength. At the same time, they must pay attention to training and building key leading cadres at the grassroots level, especially in the theoretical field by expeditiously fulfilling the project to offer a theoretical course in all schools, and to outlining a program to promote a normal political way of life among the people, aimed at enabling all party cadres and members and people to appreciate the line and policies of the party, to heighten a sense of vigilance to thwart all sabotage schemes of the enemies, and to build a correct way of life.

At the same time, all propaganda and training apparatuses must be expeditiously consolidated and improved to become more simple but highly efficient and functional. Only by doing this will propaganda and training cadres at all levels be able to effectively fulfill the tasks entrusted by the party and people and to fruitfully apply the outcome of the 1985-86 conference of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Board, thus making significant contributions to consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and enhancing the right to collective mastery of the people of all tribes so as to march forward to fulfill the political tasks of the revolution in the new period.

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KAYSONE REVIEWS 10TH ANNIVERSARY ACHIEVEMENTS

PM031455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Dem ratic Republic Council of Ministers: "Following the Path of Fundamental Transformations"]

[Text] Vientiane--Today the multinational Lao people are celebrating their national holiday--the 10th anniversary of the declaration of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR).

On 2 December 1975 the National Congress of People's Representatives announced the abolition of the monarchy and proclamation of the LPDR. This great victory was a consequence of the country's total liberation, the achievements of national consensus and unity, the successful completion of the national democratic revolution, and the entry into a new era of independence, freedom, a socialism.

Our party has led the people along the path of socialist revolution ever since the country's total liberation. The direct transition to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development, is difficult for the republic. The point is that Laos' economic base was backward, with subsistence farming, mainly primitive production methods, a dearth of technical cadres and skilled workers, and low cultural standards generally. The grim consequences of the aggressive war were also a factor. We also encountered constant, multifaceted, subversive enemy action. All this complicates and intensifies the struggle to defend the motherland and build a new system.

As a result of a correct course and policy the Lao revolution was able to come through numerous ordeals and stride firmly forward.

In the past decade we have been engaged in building and refining the system of dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthening the people's right to be the collective master of their own country, and setting up a full range of revolutionary administrative organs of power. During this period social organizations were further developed and improved. National defense and security forces were strengthened--which made it possible to reliably defend the homeland and ensure political security and social law and order.

As well as political questions and tasks of defending the motherland, the party and government concentrated effort on regenerating and developing the economy and culture and improving the people's living standards.

Appreciable results have been achieved in these areas. In the past 10 years the gross social product has more than doubled and the per capita national income has increased by 60 percent. The most significant success is the doubling of rice production, which means that consumer demand for this product can be met. Many areas have switched to intensive farming and are gathering two harvests per year. The system of irrigation installations has been expanded, and the amount of irrigated land has trebled since 1975. The use of mechanization facilities in agriculture has increased by more than 400 percent. Livestock raising is developing rapidly, and there are now 1.5 million cattle and buffalo.

Agricultural cooperativization is developing. There are now more than 3,000 cooperatives in the country involving more than one-half of the country's peasant families and land. Moreover, several thousand peasant labor mutual assistance groups have been organized. More than 30 state farms and timber procurement establishments have been set up, as well as several agricultural research stations which have started to provide for the sector's needs.

More than 100 industrial enterprises have been regenerated. A number of new enterprises have been constructed for the power industry, for the exploitation of mineral resources, for the production of construction materials, and for the engineering and processing sectors; the activity of other enterprises has been widened.

Communications and transport are one area in which we are concentrating our efforts. In the past 10 years we have repaired or constructed a total of 3,000 km of highways, around 700 bridges, and several wharves and ferry services and we have expanded the water transport system.

State trade has been set up, and as the years go by it is playing an ever increasing role in stimulating production and serving the consumer. The system of state trade and consumer cooperatives now comprises 1,700 outlets, and retail trade has increased tenfold. Foreign trade, especially with the fraternal socialist countries, is developing reasonably rapidly.

Despite the diversified nature of our country's economy, the socialist economic sector is constantly strengthening and playing an increasingly important role.

In the sphere of culture, education, and health we are paying special attention to transforming culture and ideology. And we see public education as the central task. We are creating culture, education, and public health systems which are national in character and socialist in content. We regard the education of the new, socialist man as the long-term task.

It is a source of satisfaction that, whereas formerly the vast majority of our population could neither read nor write, by the end of 1984 illiteracy had been eradicated countrywide. Now hundreds of thousands of people are continuing to study and improve their cultural standard. Education is developing at an unprecedented speed. In the 1984-1985 academic year there were more than 600,000 students at general education school and more than 6,000 people attended vocational and higher education establishments. Compared with 1976 the number of students at general education schools almost doubled, and the number at full secondary schools and higher educational establishments increased 7.5 times. More than 7,000 schools, 67 teacher training colleges, 120 secondary or primary vocational and technical schools, and 6 higher educational establishments have been updated or constructed. Every year we send more than 1,000 people for training abroad, primarily to the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Culture and information have been further developed. A total of nine radio stations and one television station have been modernized or constructed. In 1976 we only had two newspapers; now there are 10 newspapers and magazines in the country. In past years we have published more than 3 million copies of books. Laos now has 120 medical establishments and around 700 outpatient clinics. The number of medical staff is constantly increasing.

Firmly adhering to a foreign policy course of peace, friendship, independence, and socialism, we have done and are doing everything possible to strengthen the special solidarity, militant alliance, and comprehensive cooperation with fraternal Vietnam and Cambodia and strong solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Laos is actively participating in the nonaligned movement and is constantly striving to perform its international duty in the struggle for peace, friendship, and international cooperation. All this has enhanced the LPDR's prestige and influence in international affairs.

Our successes over the past 10 years have been immense and comprehensive. They are all the more important by virtue of the fact that they were achieved from extremely modest beginnings. They are living evidence of the correct course and the wisdom of the LPDR leadership. It should be mentioned in particular that the Lao people's development of patriotic traditions has been part and parcel of the manifestation of love for the new socialist system.

The victories gained by the country are inseparable from the support and invaluable assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, and friendly states, international organizations, and the world's progressive forces. At the same time, through our victories we have made a fitting contribution to the defense of an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia and to the world peoples' common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

But we are still encountering various difficulties on the path of progress. The biggest difficulty is the problem of extremely poor material and technical base and a dearth of cadres. There is insufficient potential for organizing fulfillment of the party's course and policy and there is a lack of experience in management questions.

In the years to come we will continue to implement the general course of the period of transition to socialism laid down by our party's 3d Congress, and we will improve and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat; the right of the people to be the collective master; the carrying out of three revolutions at once; the reorganization of production and the social division of labor; progress on the basis of agriculture and forestry, seeing the development of these sectors as the basis for the formation of industry; and the restructuring of the subsistence economy, moving gradually away from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, attaching paramount significance to the implementation of stage-by-stage industrialization, and regarding socialist industrialization as the key tasks of the transitional period.

At the same time, we will be constantly increasing vigilance, strengthening national defense and security, and defending independence, sovereignty, and the existing system. Under the party's leadership the country will continue to implement its correct foreign policy course and will make an active contribution to strengthening the might of the socialist community and of the forces of peace and progress in the world.

We believe that the strengthening of solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is the constant and principled policy that determines our victories in the defense of the motherland and of the building of socialism.

In the past the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the fraternal Soviet people gave the Lao people support and invaluable, effective assistance in the spirit of proletarian internationalism in the liberation struggle against the imperialist aggressors. At the new stage of our revolution the Soviet Union is continuing to give support and assistance to our cause of defending the motherland and building socialism.

Over the past 10 years the LPDR has received from the Soviet Union materials, equipment, and construction technology, petroleum products, and consumer goods. The Soviet Union helped to construct Highway 9, major bridges across the (Nen Ngim) and (Kading) Rivers, an oil storage depot, workshops to repair motor transport and agricultural equipment, a hospital with modern equipment, a space communications station, and a radio station. Soviet specialists are helping the LPDR to construct economic, cultural, and scientific-technical facilities, above all for tin concentrate production, for timber processing, for mineral prospecting, and for the communications and transport sector.

The LPDR is coordinating foreign policy activity in the international arena with the USSR in the struggle to strengthen friendship and cooperation among peoples and in defense of peace and international security. In the present international sitaution the greatest urgency attaches to the struggle against the policy of militarism and the arms race unleashed by U.S.-led imperialist forces.

The Lao party, government and people greatly appreciate and approve the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course and the constructive and valid CPSU and Soviet government initiatives put forward during CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev's Geneva meeting with U.S. President R. Reagan, aimed at averting the threat of a nuclear war and creating a favorable international climate.

The Lao people received with great delight the remarkable results of my 27 August 1985 Moscow meeting with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev, which confirmed that the further improvement and enhancement of the effectiveness of bilateral economic realtions on the basis of long-term, comprehensive, and mutually advantageous cooperation are an important factor in the solution of forthcoming tasks. The Soviet Union will increase assistance to Laos in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres, primarily in the development of key sectors such as agriculture and forestry, the exploitation of minerals, the communications and transport sphere, and the training of cadres.

The Lao side will make every effort to fulfill its pledges arising out of the agreements signed by the two sides.

I wish the fraternal Soviet people great success in refining developed socialism and in the struggle for peace and international security.

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CSO: 1807/147

LAOS

VIENTIANE MEETING MARKS LPA ANNIVERSARY

BK210213 [Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0430 GMT on 20 January carries a 6-minute report on a rally organized by the LPA General Political Department in Vientiane on 18 January to mark the 37th anniversary of the LPA. The presidium at the rally consists of "Major General Siphon Phalikhan, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and head of the LPA General Political Department; Brigadier General Cganko Phimmason, deputy head of the General Political Department; and heads of many divisions attached to the department." At the rally, reports on achievements made in 1985 are read by representatives of various grassroots party committees in the department. Awards for outstanding performances by many department cadres and workers are also given out. Subsequently, Maj Gen Siphon Phalikhan delivers a speech on the heroic tradition of the LPA over the past 37 years. He tells the audience that "our army came from the people and was founded by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as the Latsavong unit" under the leadership of the "Indochinese Communist Party headed by Comrade President Ho Chi Minh." He also describes the arduous struggle carried out by the LPA in the national liberation struggle against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists in the past and its current contributions to national construction. In concluding, he calls on all LPA cadres and combatants to further enhance LPA traditions and turn into reality all resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee and the "order of the day" of the national defense minister.

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CSO: 4206/57

LAOS

THAI-BASED RESISTANCE ON EXPLOITS, VANG PAO'S LACK OF PRESTIGE

Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Jacques Bekaert: "A Forgotten Guerrilla War"]

[Text] Ban-Huai-Tu (northern Thailand)--Every week, Chonthon Keongeun makes radio contact with his adoptive father, "Commander" Chan Souk. Only about 50 kilometers and the Mekong River separate them. This used to be just a matter of rowing a boat a short distance. Today there is an increasingly wide border between "capitalist" Thailand and "socialist" Laos.

Chonthon lives in Ban-Huai-Tu, a small village of about a hundred Khmu families nestled in the mountains of the Thai province of Chiang-Rai, about 10 kilometers from the Mekong River. There he teaches English to the children of resistance fighters. Chan Souk, a former member of the Royal Laotian Army, lives on the other side of the river in the heart of the Namtha Province "underground" in western Laos.

With his 300 or 400 armed men, Chan Souk is situated within the neutralist sphere of influence, whose inspiration and symbol in Laos used to be former General Kong-Le. Living in the field and controlling several villages, Chan Souk is a good example of the strengths and shortcomings of the Laotian resistance.

Having taken refuge in Thailand when the Lao People's Democratic Republic was proclaimed in December 1975, Chan Souk, whose entire past is military, entered the country again in 1977 to carry out, as he once put it, "anti-Vietnamese agitation." In the beginning, as the leader of 2,000 men, he launched into costly operations that decimated his troops, which randomly included former members of the Royal Army, those disappointed with the communist government, and Khmus who were probably from southern China originally and who settled in the mountains of Laos and northern Thailand during the 13th century.

Following his meeting with Kong-Le in China in 1980, Chan Souk adopted wiser tactics: the termination of suicide attacks and a return to psychological warfare. "On 1 March 1985," his second in command, Vongkham Darasouk, explained to us, "we surrounded Ban-Dan, a village of 200 families. We took six Pathet Lao prisoners. We seized a 60-mm mortar, some AK-47's, some rice." But the resistance fighters, in keeping with their custom, let the prisoners go. The Pathet Lao is a group of soldiers of the Lao People's Army, the sole representatives of the Vientiane government in these forgotten villages of the Upper Mekong. "We explained to them why we are fighting." Chan Souk's men then turned over the confiscated weapons and provisions to the leader of the village: "Thus, no one gets irritated, but everyone is aware that we exist."

A vast and sparsely populated country, Laos lends itself to guerrilla warfare more than Cambodia or Vietnam. But the living conditions of the peasants, who still comprise nearly 90 percent of the country's population, are often so precarious that, in order to avoid provoking repression that would cause them to lose all popular support, resistance fighters most often limit themselves to demonstrating their presence through psychological actions of the type described by Chan Souk's right arm.

The resistance movement in Laos is, above all, a movement of the Hmongs, Yaos, Khmus and Museus, minorities that have long been neglected, if not despised, by Vientiane's successive governments. The Hmongs are the best known and perhaps the only ones whose struggle has evoked a vague response abroad, partly because, as former soldiers of an army financed by the CIA, they were the target of a very harsh campaign carried out by Laotian communist officials with the support of their Vietnamese allies.

Concerns

Their former leader, General Vang Pao, who today resides in the United States, apparently still enjoys some status with the Americans. From time to time--this was the case a few weeks ago--he makes a tour of the border. But his prestige is declining and his men are often accused of corruption. Pah Kao Her, formerly a Pathet Lao, then a soldier of the pro-U.S. "special forces" in Vietnam, and now one of the new leaders of the Hmong resistance, explained to us: "For Hmongs who have remained in the country, Van Pao is a practically forgotten man, a relic of the past."

The former right wing, which regrouped within the United Liberation Front of Laos established in 1981, most likely controls only a few hundred armed rebels, often led by former Royal Army officers. Forgotten, or more often belittled, and in need of everything, the Laotian resistance is broken up into dozens of small groups whose area of influence is usually limited to about a half-dozen villages. It is active enough, however, to worry Vientiane's officials.

On its "public security" program, Radio Laos warned its listeners about "enemies who have still not abandoned their plans of sabotage, subversion and invasion with the aim of annexing our country." "Chinese reactionaries, in collusion with U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries," in particular are accused of engaging in a "widespread struggle against the revolution." And resistance members are conducting psychological warfare aimed at "cadres and fighters," for the purpose of "creating spiritual confusion in order to produce doubt concerning the policy of the party and the government, thus encouraging a lack of confidence in their leaders."

Radio Laos added that to the extent that cadres and fighters "succumb to this glib line of thought, which prevents them from distinguishing between friends and enemies, causes them to lose their revolutionary ardor, and diminishes their combative spirit and prompts them to defect, the enemy's psychological warfare is very dangerous."

Actually, the ranks of the Laotian resistance contain disillusioned former Pathet Lao members who are more nationalist than communist and who feel that the government has not kept its promises. They reproach the government particularly for its dependence on Vietnam and a shocking disparity between the lifestyles of cadre leaders and the rural population. They have become rebels because they no longer consider the government and the party sufficiently "Laotian."

Chinese Aid

The Laotian resistance is also poor. Its members move with ease, but in regions hit by a crucial lack of provisions and medicine. In Ban-Huai-Tu, where wives and children of guerrilla fighters have been living since 1978, the only weapons are obsolete but effective crossbows. The few uniforms, of Chinese origin, are those of the sick or wounded who have returned, at night, crossing the Mekong, to get medical care.

Here in Thailand, in this district of Chiang-Saen where so many Laotians have settled, Chan Souk's men are tolerated. They are not prevented from living on and cultivating a few acres of fertile land. Provided they can pay, the most seriously wounded are given medical care at the nearby hospital, for there are no doctors or nurses in Ban-Huai-Tu. The random drugs, which we were shown with a feeling of gratitude, have been sent by Laotian friends living in France.

China is most likely the only country that has provided aid, modest but acknowledged, to the resistance. There is a training camp in Yunnan Province at Nouang-La. Future resistance fighters reach it on foot, crossing through a part of western Laos. According to a Hmong who was trained there, they receive political indoctrination which seems to be mainly a code of proper conduct toward the population and military instruction that may go on for four to eight months. Resistance members are then reinfiltrated into Laos with a uniform, a weapon, ammunition and a little food.

But when Vong-Kham Darasouk went to Yunnan Province in early 1985 to ask for drugs, he was informed by his Chinese hosts that support for the Cambodian guerrillas was now a priority, that China was still poor, and that he should seek aid elsewhere.

One Western military expert told us: "The Laotian resistance has some good captains, but it lacks a general capable of coordinating the activities of about 20 small groups. The terrain is favorable, the population is sympathetic, and there is no lack of collaborators, even in Vientiane." According to a Western diplomat stationed in Bangkok, "the tragedy of the Laotian resistance is its extreme fragmentation. It lacks a leader, a symbol, someone like Sihanouk in Cambodia."

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CSO: 4219/11

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON TALKS TO OFFICERS ON ARMY DAY

BK211055 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Vientiane, 21 Jan (KPL)--A good tradition of revolutionary heroism of the Lao People's Army as well as its active contributions to the national socialist defence and construction should be enhanced. This was stated by General Khamtai Siphandon, Politburo member of the Party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of defence, at a meeting here Sunday in commemoration of the LPA's 37th anniversary (20 January).

He further appreciated the past great achievements of the LPA under the guidance of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party during the national liberation war against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists. The minister also appealed to all combatants to maintain and to improve their combat readiness and vigilance, and to actively contribute to national development.

On the same day, officers of the Defence Ministry led by its Deputy-Minister Lieutenant-General Siphon Phalikhan, member of the Party CC, laid wreath at the revolutionary war memorial, paying tribute to the fallen victims during the liberation struggle.

A ceremony was also held yesterday. Delegates from various ministries and mass organizations in appreciation over the LPA's past achievements presented bouquets of flowers and greeting letters to the Defence Ministry's representatives.

Military attaches of Vietnam, Ka-puchea, the USSR, GDR, and Hungary also presented bouquets of flowers to the leading officers of the ministry. On the same occasion, the Cuban military attache to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam also sent his bouquet of flowers to the LPA's officers.

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CSO: 4200/562

LAOS

BRIEFS

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN ADDRESSES FINANCIAL CADRES--Vientiane, 20 Jan (KPL)--Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is responsible for economic and monetary affairs, met here yesterday with 400 representatives who are responsible for monetary work from Houa Phan, Xieng Khouang, Bolikhamsai, Vientiane Provinces and from Vientiane Prefecture and various state institutions. In his speech to the gathering, N. Phoumsavan highlighted the achievements in this field in the whole country during the past years. He also gave instruction to the cadres on the implementation of the new accountancy system which was adopted by the LPRP CC and the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 20 Jan 86 BK] /9274

VIENTIANE-HANOI COOPERATION MEMORANDUM--Vientiane, 16 Jan (KPL)--Vientiane and Hanoi are to further strengthen their friendly cooperation in the socio-economci field for 1986 and the period 1986-90. This is said in a memorandum recently signed in Hanoi between the Lao delegation of Vietniane Municipality and its Vietnamese counterpart. The Lao delegation led by Khambou Sounisai, member of the Party CC, mayor of Vientiane, arrived home Monday, after concluding a 5-day visit to Hanoi. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 16 Jan 86 BK] /9274

JAPANESE AID DOCUMENT SIGNED--Vientiane, 16 Jan (OANA-KPL)--Japanese Government will present aid which is worth 400 million yen (Japanese currency about one million dollars) to the Lao Government. According to a document signed here this morning between Lao Deputy-Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat, and Japanese Ambassador Toshitaka Tada, the aid is made up of agricultural machinery, implements and chemical fertilizer. It is to be used to develop agriculture in some areas of Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 16 Jan 86 BK] /9274

PARTY SCHOOL DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--Vientiane, 16 Jan (KPL)--A delegation of the higher party school led by its deputy director, Sileua Bounkham, left for the USSR to participate in an international seminar which will be held in Moscow from 21 to 22 this month. This seminar will deal with the plan for the preparation of the 27th Congress of the CPSU CC. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 16 Jan 86 BK] /9274

FRENCH MEDICAL AID PRESENTED--Vientiane, 16 Jan (OANA-KPL)--France has provided the Lao PDR with a medical aid which is worth 125,000 francs. The aid, made up of equipment and medicines for dental care, was presented here on 14 January to the Lao Ministry of Health. It was extended from the French Committee for Scientific and Educational Cooperation with the Lao PDR. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 16 Jan 86 BK] /9274

PROVINCIAL COOPERATION WITH SRV--Vientiane, 17 Jan (OANA-KPL)--Sayaboury, the northern province of Laos together with its Vietnamese sister province Thai Binh will continue to cooperate in the exploration of wood and the manufacturing of wood products. This was stated in a document signed in Thai Binh between the Lao and Vietnamese regional delegations last week. Thai Binh will also send its experts to help Sayaboury in the field of agriculture, industry and irrigation networks. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 17 Jan 86 BK] /9274

LEADERS THANK LAO FOR GREETINGS--Vientiane, 10 Jan (KPL)--The leaders of Albania wished the Lao people new successes, progress and prosperity, and expressed their conviction on the development of the existing friendly relations between peoples of Albania and Laos. In their joint message of thanks, Ramix Alia, first secretary of the central committee of the Party of Labour of Albania [name of party as received], president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SPR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, thanked Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee] chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR, for their greetings on the occasion of the 41st National Day of Albania. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 10 Jan 86 BK] /9274

DELEGATION TO HANOI--Vientiane, 11 Jan (KPL)--A delegation of Vientiane municipality led by its mayor, Khambou Sounisai, left here on Thursday for Hanoi for a friendly visit. A memorandum in the framework of the economic, social and cultural cooperation between the two capitals will be signed during the visit. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 11 Jan 86 BK] /9274

SOVIET-RED CROSS COOPERATION--Vientiane, 10 Jan (OANA-KPL)--The cooperation and mutual assistance in the field of the organization, management and training of the Red Cross were recently discussed here between the Lao Red Cross and the Red Cross of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic. During its stay in Laos, the Soviet Red Cross delegation visited the Red Cross unit of Vientiane municipality, and called on chairman of the Lao Red Cross for exchange of views. The Soviet Red Cross delegation left Vientiane on 8 January after a five-day friendship visit to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 10 Jan 86 BK] /9274

COOPERATION WITH PRK FRONT--Vientiane, 14 Jan (KPL)--Exchange of views and experiences on the activities of the National Fronts of Laos and Kampuchea is being held in the People's Republic of Kampuchea at present. The discussions are being conducted by the delegations of the front organizations of the two countries. The Lao delegation left Vientiane yesterday led by Bolang Boualapha, vice-president of the Lao Front for National Construction. Issues on the consolidation of friendly relations, special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation are also on the agenda of the discussions of the two fronts. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 14 Jan 86 BK] /9274

PRK PHOTO EXHIBITION--Vientiane, 7 Jan (OANA-KPL)--The Ministry of Culture together with the Lao-Kampuchea Friendship Association (LKFA) and the Kampuchean Embassy of Laos, on 6 January, opened a photo exhibition here to commemorate the 7th anniversary of Kampuchean National Day. The exhibition was opened by Chanmi Douangboutdi. The photos reflect multifaceted achievements scored by the Kampuchean people in the past 7 years. The photos demonstrate the steady development of the great relations, special militant solidarity, all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, the outpost of the socialist community in Southeast Asia. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0939 GMT 7 Jan 86 BK] /9274

LAO-GDR COFFEE COOPERATION--Vientiane, 15 Jan (OANA-KPL)--The GDR will deliver coffee processing machines to Laos and in return Laos will provide the GDR with coffee beans. This is said in a memorandum signed here yesterday by both sides. The document also stipulates that the GDR will provide further assistance to the experimental project of the plantation of pepper and coffee in Paksong District, the Southern Champassak Province. The two sides reviewed the implementation of the joint protocol signed on 5 May, 1982. They look forward to realize the recent protocol on the coordination of the national economic plans of both countries, signed here between the two governments on 6 January this year. The GDR delegation left here today after a one-week visit. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 15 Jan 86] /9274

NEW ZEALAND AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--On the morning of 16 January, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, received a courtesy call from Bush Macdonald Brown, newly desigrated ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of New Zealand to Laos, who presented credentials to Souphanouvong, president of the republic and chairman of the SPC, on the morning of last Wednesday. On this occasion, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Phoun Sipaseut conversed with the guest in a cordial atmosphere. He wished Ambassador Bush Macdonald Brown success in performing his diplomatic tasks. Phoun Sipaseut also expressed hope that the good friendly relations between Laos and New Zealand will be improved from day to day. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 16 Jan 86 BK] /12712

PRESIDENT RECEIVES OUTGOING AMBASSADOR--On the afternoon of 16 January, Souphanouvong, president of the republic and chairman of the SPC, received a courtesy call from Hubert Anthony Justin Staples, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Laos, whose embassy is situated in Bangkok and who bade farewell to the president after having been designated to this ambassadorial post for over 5 months. On this occasion, President Souphanouvong wished Ambassador Hubert Anthony Justin Staples a good trip home and success in his new task. The guest and the host conversed with each other in a cordial atmosphere from beginning to end. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 17 Jan 86 BK] /12712

OUTGOING UK ENVOY TAKES LEAVE--On the morning of 17 January, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, received a courtesy call from Hubert Anthony Justin Staples, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Laos, whose embassy is situated in Bangkok and who bade farewell to him after the completion of his term of service, which lasted over 5 months. The meeting and talks between the guest and the host proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phoun Sipaseut wished the ambassador a good trip home and success in his new assignment. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 17 Jan 86 BK] /12712

CSSR STATE DELEGATION LEAVES--A delegation of the CSSR Government led by Comrade Svatopluk Potac, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the CSSR, ended a friendship visit to our country and left Vientiane for home on the morning of 17 January. The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, along with many Lao dignitaries. Comrade Jiri Myslivecek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to Laos, together with other embassy staff members, were also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 17 Jan 86 BK] /12712

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES FOREIGN ENVOYS--Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, received the credentials from Bush Macdonald Brown, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of New Zealand to Laos, with residence in Bangkok on 15 January. On the same morning, President Souphanouvong also received the credentials from Afzal Mahmud, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Pakistan to Laos, with residence in Rangoon. During the meetings with these envoys, President Souphanouvong held cordial conversations with the visitors and wished both of them success in carrying out their respective diplomatic missions. He expressed hope that the good relations between Laos and New Zealand and between Laos and Pakistan would be further strengthened. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 19 Jan 86 BK] /12712

VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES CONFERENCE--On the morning of 15 January, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and person in charge of cultural and education work, chatted with cultural delegates from all over the country, who were attending the 1985 annual cultural conference in Bangkok. In his address to the conference, speaking on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Phoumi Vongvichit hailed the great achievements made in cultural work by the whole party, army, and people in the past 10 years. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 19 Jan 86 BK] /12712

CSO: 4206/57

MAHATHIR BLAMES PAS FOR KAMPUNG MEMALI INCIDENT

BK181419 Kuala Lumpur THE NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Jan 86 p 1

[By Sharifah Rozita, "political correspondent"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thurs.--The blame for the Kampung Memali incident lies with PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] and its previous kafir mengkafir [infidelity] campaign, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said yesterday.

The prime minister said that the campaign had preached that UMNO [United Malays National Organization] members and government servants were infidels and had gone against the true teachings if Islam.

"This had then aroused the sentiments of some people and made them believe that it was halal or all right to shed the blood of UMNO members and civil servants," he told reporters after chairing a four-hour meeting of the UMNO Supreme Council last night.

Members of the council felt that the Kampung Memali incident, in which 18 people, including four policemen, were killed was a consequence of the kafir mengkafir campaign by PAS.

Coupled with the teachings of Ibrahim Libya, the people of Kampung Memali had turned from being ordinary citizens to criminals who mercilessly killed the policemen who had come to arrest them, the prime minister said.

The Supreme Council members also felt that Ibrahim Libya's resistance to arrest was a criminal offence.

"If people resisted arrest, there will be chaos. We cannot accept this and we cannot tolerate anyone breaking the law," said Dr Mahathir.

The Supreme Council members had earlier viewed the videotape of the Kampung Memali incident.

Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, who is also deputy UMNO president, then briefed them.

Dr Mahathir expressed the Council's worry that if PAS continued its campaign of branding UMNO members and government servants infidels, the security of the nation would be threatened.

The preachings of PAS Vice-President Haji Hadi Awang were also being closely monitored.

UMNO would play its part in checking the negative effects of the PAS campaign by informing the people of the true goings-on. "They are only concerned with winning seats," he added.

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CSO: 4200/561

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

LOCAL TELEVISION PROGRAMS INCREASED--Television Malaysia will increase local programs to 7 percent this year. Announcing this, Minister of Information Datuk Rais Yatim says, besides entertainment programs, there will be more documentaries as well as talks on development and agriculture. The minister was opening the annual general meeting of the National Association of Film Producers, Artists and Writers in Kuala Lumpur. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Jan 86 BK] /9274

CSO: 4200/561

EDITORIAL QUESTIONS NEED FOR CABINET RESHUFFLE

BK150039 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Reshuffle Is No 'Instant Solution'"]

[Text] As a country we should have everything going for us. Our talents encompass many fields and professions and we have gained world renown for our achievements in medicine, agriculture and family planning. Our land produces an abundance of food which enables us to export more rice than any other country.

Unfortunately, all too frequently, our politicians display a lack of staying power resulting in mass resignations and a changing of the political guard at a time when the country is in desperate need of governmental stability. No one predicted that 1986 would be an easy year and the transition has already seen the departure from the national stage of respected men of stature such as M. R. Khukrit Pramot and now Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek. If threats are fulfilled others will follow. This image of a bickering cabinet is hardly one which helps our overseas image as a smoothly functioning democracy.

Calls for national unity appear to have been temporarily forgotten in the swirl of speculation about a cabinet reshuffle and it might well benefit our politicians to reflect on the wisdom of the saying: "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country?" Judging by recent developments, some politicians are so intent on forcing this reshuffle that they are in danger of putting their own interests ahead of those of the nation. The Social Action Party has sacrificed what many believe to be a good cabinet leadership under a minister like Koson at a time when his paddy price support scheme is undergoing what is so far an inconclusive trial.

It is noteworthy that Koson, who has made no secret of his reluctance to resign his post, has not made extravagant claims about his rice policy, merely saying that he views it as the best way out of what is admittedly a very difficult situation. Given this fact, there is little reason to suppose that a reshuffle at this point will prove a panacea for the nation's ills. It could very well backfire and achieve the opposite. At the very least it jeopardises everything that Koson and his Commerce Ministry colleagues have worked hard to establish. Nor should it be forgotten that this is a policy which was decided upon with the backing of other coalition party members.

Perhaps it is time for those within our government to take a closer look at the operations of the private sector and learn a few lessons from them. Our national airline and flag carrier Thai Airways International last year met all its targets, made a 1,000 million baht profit and offers a good lesson in resource management.

THAI has adopted the Logo: "Proud To Be Thai," and its employees display and wear it with appropriate pride. Looking at them, one wishes that our politicians could show as much unity and dedication to duty and perform as efficiently.

THAI has a good sense of what the future of the country is all about. Its leaders are optimistic that we can overcome obstacles and progress quickly and confidently. By contrast the statements of our cabinet ministers all too often reflect gloom and uncertainty. What we should be doing now is placing national interest over self-interest and putting an end to such practices as resigning before one's time is up and the job is finished.

/9274
CSO: 4200/563

THE NATION: PARTY CONSIDERATIONS MUST NOT FIGURE IN RESHUFFLE

BK140407 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "First Consideration Is National Interest"]

[Text] Talks of a cabinet reshuffle or at least a shakeup of Social Action Party [SAP] ministers in the cabinet have been bruited about since M.R. Khukrit Pramot gave up the leadership of his own party. That was on Dec 27, one day after the defeat of SAP candidates for the two Constituency One MP seats.

For more than two weeks, news, commentaries and news analyses have been focussed on SAP and the conflicts within that principal coalition partner in the government with a possible cabinet reshuffle itself taking a back seat.

Not surprisingly, given the economic bind gripping the country, the SAP economic ministers bore the brunt of the criticisms both from without and within the party itself. The prime target of the attacks was the government's rice price policy which was laid on the door of Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek who took it on the chin when almost 3,000 farmers from the rice-producing provinces converged on the capital to rally at the Government House in protest of the low prices being paid for their produce.

In a bravura performance for the benefit of the farmers, the commerce minister emotionally pledged that the price of rice will rise to the level he promised within ten days or he would call it a day. The deadline of the vow is tomorrow.

In the meantime, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, chosen caretaker of SAP, was having a hectic time shuttling back and forth between Premier Prem Tinsulanon and his party trying to smooth the way for a cabinet reshuffle.

With more than 100 MPs in its fold, SAP was having a difficult time coming to a consensus on whom to nominate for its quota of 15 cabinet posts and wound up with a list of 58 nominees including a reported seven non-MPs.

The most surprising thing in more than 15 days of reports and discussions about a cabinet shakeup or reshuffle of SAP ministers was that little or nothing has been said about how the cabinet changes will affect the people and the country.

Yesterday, the prime minister, in a talk with Foreign Minister Sitthi agreed to a cabinet reshuffle. The final say on how the cabinet will look like after the shakeup rests on the premier alone.

It is to be hoped that the paramount consideration in choosing the new cabinet line-up is whether it would best serve the public interest. It should not be a matter of accommodating any party or appeasing any or all factions of any party but whether it's in the best interests of the nation.

Party considerations or factionalism must not play a role in matters of national importance and SAP should realize this.

We agree that elected MPs should be accommodated but outsiders or non-MPs must be considered if they are capable and sincere men who could help steer this country through these times fraught with economic and political perils.

Everybody should stop looking beyond this year to 1987 and the general elections. We should look no farther than immediate problems and solutions, for 1986 could be a make-or-break year for the country.

/12712
CSO: 4200/564

BUNCHU DENIES ROLE IN NEW CABINET LINE-UP

BK140313 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Phuket--Former Deputy Prime Minister Bunchu Rotchanasathian yesterday denied that he would have a part in the new government line-up.

"No," he told reporters, "I certainly will not become a part of it."

Mr Bunchu was speaking after addressing businessmen attending a three-day seminar organised by the National Institute of Development and Administration at Phuket Merlin Hotel.

He said M. R. Khukrit Pramot resigned from the Social Action Party as its leader because of old age and his waning popularity, as attested by recent Bangkok by-election results.

M. R. Khukrit, said Mr Bunchu, also wanted the prime minister to manage the affairs by himself, and for the SAP to realise that "without Khukrit what will it do."

At the seminar, which was opened yesterday, Mr Bunchu told problem-ridden businessmen to be patient because a new government would soon come to their rescue.

He advised them to carry on maintaining good credit ratings, and to refrain from giving out worthless bank cheques, "If in trouble, talk to your bankers," he told the businessmen.

At the same time, Mr Bunchu asked bankers to have more understanding and to give concessions whenever possible.

Mr Bunchu, who is dubbed the Economics Czar, accused past governments of failing to achieve any of the objectives set out in all of the five-year national development plans.

He explained that this was because too few of those with business and commercial experience were included in the teams.

The economy would improve within five years if there was more cooperation between the government and financial institutions, he declared.

/9274
CSO: 4200/563

THAILAND

COMMERCE MINISTER ON DECISION TO RESIGN

BK140143 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Report on 13 January interview with Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek in Bangkok by Banyat Tasaneeyavej]

[Text] Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek will formally tell Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon today of his decision to quit the government--effective Thursday.

The minister said yesterday that he had not met the prime minister nor had he notified M. R. Khukrit Pramot, former leader of the Social Action Party, about his decision since reports first circulated about his pending resignation.

Mr Koson strongly defended his controversial rice price support scheme, maintaining that it could work, provided that all parties concerned, namely commercial banks, rice millers and exporters, cooperated and that more time was given to the project to succeed.

He told the BANGKOK POST that he needed at least 150 days for the scheme to work as intended.

"Up until now, only 45 days have passed since the project was implemented. It should not be regarded as a failure yet," he said, adding that rice exporters have started stockpiling rice after the Commerce Ministry promised to turn over all its government-to-government rice contracts to them.

The minister said that even if he had to leave the government, he was proud of what he had done for the farmers--that is to give them a price guarantee for their rice crops.

Without the price support scheme, Mr Koson said that farmers would be hard-hit and the price of rice might drop to as low as 1,800-2,000 per ton as against the 3,000 baht/ton set price.

Commenting on a free rice trade which has been strongly advocated by those who oppose his rice price support scheme, the minister said: "Free trade exists only in the textbooks." He asked: "Is there any nation which has adopted free trade?"

"In the United States and European Community, there are restrictions, such as surcharges or import curbs," he said.

He added that had he persistently clung to his ministerial post and resorted to a free trade as advocated by his opponents, the famrers might not have arrived in Bangkok at the instigation of some politicians. "But they might have come because they were in trouble."

Commerce Minister Koson said he regretted that the farmers' recent protest, which he claimed was organised by certain MPs, had deprived the farmers of the benefit of gaining some sort of bargaining power in their dealings with rice traders.

Asked why he alone had to take the blame for the failure of the price support scheme which was also approved by the Social Action Party, Mr Koson said that although the programme had received the blessing of the party, some MPs wanted to set the paddy price at a higher level and fix the price of milled rice as well as a minimum export price.

Their demands, said Mr Koson, were opposed by the Council of Economic Ministers, including himself.

"In a sense, I was sandwiched in the middle," he said, adding that he was still relieved that the prime minister had suggested that the council adopt his scheme.

"I don't know if it is luck or fate. The prime minister said that when no better proposals were submitted, mine should be adopted. And the result is that I will have to quit the cabinet," he said.

The minister, however, admitted that he felt very demoralised: "Like a man who has to stand alone braving the storm without anyone to turn to."

"I look around and there is no one upon whom I can depend. When I cannot weather the storm, I have to go--which may suit some individuals or groups of people," said the minister.

Mr Koson said that he felt very upset that nobody wanted his rice price support programme and refused him the time he needed for its successful implementation.

"I need only 4-5 months," he pointed out, saying that he could not persist, otherwise he would be judged as merely jealously guarding his position.

"I am not a courageous man, but simply acted out of the conscience of a parliamentarian," he declared, explaining his determination to opt for the price support scheme against his opponents who favoured free trade.

"They (his critics) said that had I done nothing and refused to offer any view, a storm would not have occurred. But I had a totally different perception. Had I done nothing, the situation might have been worse and farmers might get even lower prices for their crops," said Mr Koson.

On the reality of harsh political life, the commerce minister said: "In politics, it is not necessary to always win. You have to know how both to lose and win."

"Politics is ever-changing. One who is proven wrong today may be proven right in the future," he said philosophically.

Commenting about his job as commerce minister, Mr Koson said that he used to be the deputy minister of industry, agriculture and interior. "But the three jobs combined together were not half as heavy as his job as commerce minister--a post, he said, he had held for two years, eight months and eight days.

He added that as commerce minister, whose policies and orders affect a lot of people, he had to think and work extremely hard.

Speaking on the future of the SAP, Mr Koson who is also deputy party leader, said that he felt depressed but not totally without hope. He said that he intended to improve the party's image and to create better understanding among party members, particularly the non-MPs, by following the lesson of the Democrat Party. He, nevertheless, admitted that he was not sure he would succeed.

Asked if it was true that the SAP's declining popularity was attributable to the performance of its economic ministers, Mr Koson defended the SAP ministers saying they represented only one-third of the Council of Economic Ministers.

"Some said when we are poor we should tighten our belts, but others said we will become poorer if we tighten our belts too much. So they are suggesting that more money be injected into the economy," said the minister who then cited the SAP's policy of helping the farmers get better prices for their crops.

"If farmers have no money, the economy will never improve," he noted.

Commenting on several of his orders, issued last week, making sweeping changes in rice export and rice stockpiling procedures, Mr Koson defended the changes, recommended by Mr Phatchara Itsarasena, director-general of the Foreign Trade Department, saying they were meant to do away with previous regulations--some of which contradicted each other.

He insisted that the Rice Exporters' Association was consulted in advance.

"It was not a bombshell as some suggested," he said, referring to his orders. He also dismissed the accusation that his granting of government-to-government rice export contracts to four groups of rice exporters amounted to a monopoly.

"It's not a monopoly, but an act of mutual cooperation," he stated.

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CSO: 4200/563

KHUKRIT CRITICIZES PREM FOR LACK OF ACTION

BK181114 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Former SAP [Social Action Party] leader M. R. Khukrit Pramot this morning criticised the government, and particularly Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, for being inactive and indicated why he stepped down as party leader.

He also called on the government to be always active and to demonstrate its efficiency at solving the country's problems.

He said if the government was inert its stability would be at stake.

He also said that he found that Thailand is "the strangest country in the world whose prime minister can do no wrong."

The former prime minister made the remarks when he spoke on "Democracy and the Stability of the Government" at the Political Science Faculty of Chulalongkon University.

The SAP leader at a time even quipped that it was necessary for him to occasionally "make some noise to annoy the government" implying to that this was the motive for his resignation as leader of the Social Action Party which led to the reshuffle of the SAP ministers.

M. R. Khukrit said that the government must stay awake around the clock and not just stay put.

He said that just because the government commands a majority of votes, this means that it can sit back and do nothing. [sentence as published]

He added that this could endanger democratic rule in Thailand.

The SAP leader warned that if the government stays put, the people will get bored of the democratic system and consequently the government's stability would be at stake.

He cited an example of the lack of interest by the government, particularly by the prime minister, in solving the country's problems.

He said when the farmers marched into Bangkok to lodge their complaints when they could not sell their crops at reasonable prices, "Our prime minister instead went to open a new bridge in Songkhla."

He chuckled "Well it's good as it showed that the government was stable."

However, he said further that he didn't see that this would contribute to the democratic system.

He said that as the people were facing economic hardship and the government continued to stay "beyond all conflicts and use a stagnant economic policy."

"Thailand is entering into [the] strangest system (of government) in the world...its prime minister can do no wrong," he said.

His remark drew loud laughter from the audience.

"It's good and I agree," he said sarcastically, but warned that this would have an adverse affect on the government.

M. R. Khukrit said he had stayed put for quite a long time until he was dubbed "a Buddha image."

But he said he was not a Buddha image and could not stand (to see the government stay put) for very long.

This was why he had to do something, he said.

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CSO: 4200/563

INTERIOR MINISTER WARNS OF POLITICAL CRISIS

BK200951 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Interior Minister Sitthi Chairarot this morning warned of a political crisis during the next parliamentary session and called on politicians and members of the public to "save our country."

Gen Sitthi made the statement as concern rose over former Social Action Party [SAP] leader M. R. Khukrit Pramot's critical remarks against the government.

According to Gen Sitthi, the current political tension could reach a critical point when the House of Representatives reconvenes in May.

Therefore, he said, "We should help each other for the survival of our nation."

After resigning from the SAP leadership following his party's defeat in the 26 December by-election in Bangkok, M. R. Khukrit has frequently criticised the performance of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and called for the dismissal of Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun, who he blamed for the failure of the SAP-proposed rice price support scheme.

Gen Sitthi said this morning that he was surprised by M. R. Khukrit's criticisms, adding that "many people are also suspicious of his real intentions."

"People with intelligence should know what M. R. Khukrit really wants from those critical remarks," he said. "I think I am not a fool and I cearly know what are his real intentions," the minister added.

M. R. Khukrit has on several occasions criticised the government's alleged inefficiency and its handling of the rice price support scheme which led to the replacement of five SAP members of the cabinet.

M. R. Khukrit blamed Sommai for allegedly not co-operating with the Commerce and Agriculture ministries in the rice programme.

As he is still a member of the Social Action Party, which is the biggest coalition partner, M. R. Khukrit's remarks would make people confused, Gen Sitthi said.

"There are many capable persons in this country," Gen Sitthi said in a counter-remark against M. R. Khukrit, who is widely acclaimed as a highly capable person.

Gen Sitthi said it would be difficult for Gen Prem to dismiss Sommai because it is the prime minister who invited Sommai to join the cabinet.

"Do you think that Gen Prem would remain in office if Sommai is dropped from the cabinet?" Gen Sitthi asked.

He said that all parties in the coalition government had agreed that the prime minister himself would appoint the finance minister. For this reason, "No one can interfere with his judgment," Gen Sitthi said.

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CSO: 4200/563

THAILAND

DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER SAYS TAX PLAN STILL UNDER STUDY

BK140247 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The long-awaited tax package which was to be submitted to the cabinet today has been postponed until next week because the matter needs careful deliberation, Deputy Finance Minister Suthi Singsane said yesterday.

Emerging from a five-hour meeting on the issue, Deputy Finance Minister Suthi said that since the issue was an important and complicated one, it needed to be considered with great care in order that the majority of the public would be least affected.

He said that the package would be discussed at another meeting to be scheduled before it is forwarded to the cabinet for final approval.

The package was to have been submitted to the cabinet on 7 January, but it was postponed until today due to political changes following the resignation of M. R. Khukrit Pramot from the SAP's leadership.

Mr Suthi pointed out that the meeting had to take into consideration, among other things, social justice, economic, financial impact and the timing of the package.

He insisted that the delay was not politically motivated, but resulted from the Government's intention to study the issue with prudence.

The main features of the tax package are a reduction of corporate tax rates and personal income tax ceiling by five and 10 percent respectively; increases of the present tax on interest earned on fixed deposits from 12.5 to 17.5 percent; reduction of the ceiling of personal income tax from 65 to 55 percent and further deductions for taxpayers. Government and other types of bonds will also be subjected to taxation too.

The special meeting was chaired by the prime minister and attended by leaders of the three coalition partners.

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CSO: 4200/563

THAILAND

AIR FORCE CHIEF CROSS-EXAMINED AT COUP TRIAL

BK150935 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi pointed to former Supreme Commander Gen Soem na Nakhon as the 9 September abortive coup leader as he was being cross examined in this morning's open hearing at the Criminal Court.

He also insisted to the court that he was forced to come to the coup plotters' headquarters when defence lawyers tried to implicate him as one of the coup leaders.

The trial's first cross examination aroused mixed emotions, as defence lawyers tried to annoy the RTAF chief with confusing questions which at times managed to irritate him.

At one point, the court warned ACM Praphan to be careful with his answers otherwise he might find himself another defendant.

One potentially damaging question was that when the RTAF chief asked to change his attire before he was to be taken to the coup headquarters, did he intend to change into a uniform.

The cross examination began at 8:35 a.m. with Gen Serm's defence lawyer Mr Pricha Kosaiyakanon the first to question ACM Praphan.

Mr Pricha first asked how long the RTAF chief has been in military service and then launched his "attack."

He asked if ACM Praphan intended to change his pyjamas into a uniform at the time when he was about to be taken to the coup headquarters.

The court then warned ACM Praphan to answer carefully, as the lawyer seemed to be trying to implicate him.

ACM Praphan replied that it would be unbecoming a military officer to go out in pyjamas, so he simply changed into a proper attire.

The lawyer then asked if retired officers were permitted to wear uniforms to which ACM Praphan replied that he did not know.

The lawyer further pressed if retired officers like Gen Soem retained the prerogative to command soldiers, ACM Praphan said that normally they do not.

ACM Praphan went on that he knew only that Gen Soem was a senator but he did not know whether he was a member of the House Committee on the Military.

On the alleged attempt to close the airport, ACM Praphan said that when he found out about the directive he immediately raised the issue with Gen Soem, saying that he did so because, "I then understood that he was the leader."

Afterwards, he said that Col Manum Rupkhachon appeared and asked Gen Soem for aircraft to put into action. However he said he told Gen Soem that aircraft would be useless.

After hearing no reply from Gen Soem, Col Manoon left the room, ACM Praphan said.

Asked about the joint statement that was reportedly drafted jointly by First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawani and Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, ACM Praphan said the statement was drafted after Col Manun's surrender.

But he said he did not remember whether he was given a copy of the statement or if he had seen any conditions laid down for Col Manun to leave the country.

ACM Praphan also said he did not know who gave order for the aircraft carrying Col Manun to take off, but he thought the Counter Coup Command at the 11st Infantry and the Internal Peace Keeping Command made a request to the RTAF Operation Centre to let the aircraft take off.

ACM Praphan explained that, normally the Defence Minister's permission is needed for a military aircraft to leave Thailand's air space, but the RTAF chief has the authority over flights within the country.

Gen Kriangsak's lawyer, Mr Prasom Sukkon, was next to grill ACM Praphan.

Mr Prasom tried to convince ACM Praphan that retired officers like Gen Kriangsak were in no position to command soldiers.

However, the witness said that legally that was so, but in this case the authority can come from personal loyalty, respect and the character of that officer.

ACM Praphan said Gen Kriangsak was a former premier and defence minister, a current MP and leader of a political party in the coalition government.

However, he said he did not know how much authority Gen Kriangsak had retained.

The defence lawyer then insisted that he could have refused to go along with the coup officers who allegedly stormed into his home.

The prosecution strongly rejected the question and the defence went back to more suble questions, like whether the RTAF chief saw any armed men at the Supreme Command Headquarters.

In reply, ACM Praphan said he did not see any armed troops or tanks when he first arrived at the Supreme Command, adding "after that I did not know."

The lawyer said ACM Praphan entered the Supreme Command at 4:35 a.m. but left at 4 p.m. and then pressed on whether during that time it was possible for him to escape.

ACM Praphan said it would have been hard to speculate, but for his own safety he chose to stay put, theorising that nothing would happen to him if he did.

However, violence might be provoked if he decided instead to attempt an escape, he said.

Asked about a note to the Royal Thai Embassy in Jakarta instructing Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon not to return, ACM Praphan said that this was drafted by Gen Kriangsak.

After reading the note he said that it was good.

He said that he said "good" not because it was good for Gen Prem not to return home, but "good in the sense that the draft was well written, informative and concise."

"How could I say the note was badly written when I was under pressure and the man who drafted [it] was Gen Kriangsak," he replied and drew loud laughter from the crowds.

Asked whether he alerted anybody at the time he was abducted from home, ACM Praphan said that his wife phoned Air Vice Marshal Udom Thanommuang who lat informed Air Force Chief-of-Staff ACM Somphon Burturattanaphan.

The next cross-examination will be on Friday.

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CSO: 4200/563

THAILAND

8 KILLED IN DOWNED ARMY HELICOPTER ALONG BORDER

BK180120 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Betong--Eight soldiers were killed and five injured when an army helicopter crashed in the jungle 200 metres from the Thai-Malaysian border yesterday afternoon, a military source said.

The accident occurred shortly after the aircraft took off from a field base near a Communist Party of Malaya camp after offloading troops and taking on a new group, the source said.

The rotor blades started to slow after the helicopter climbed 100 metres, then the entine went dead and the aircraft plunged to the ground and exploded.

The source said the field base was at a hot spring in Tambon Tano Maelo, about 20 kilometres from the district town.

The source confirmed the helicopter crashed because of engine trouble and was not shot down by CPM guerrillas.

Killed in the crash were Capt Sucharit Inthrakasem, the co-pilot; Sergeants Phisit Cuthakun, Adun Phonmani and Sirichai Amphaisiri and Rangers Imbil Raheng Doloh, Kasem Wanlo, Mark Lilasan and Samaeh Smanchand.

Soldiers seriously injured were Maj Chawalit Surak, the pilot; Mst-Sgt Pokpong Jacona-o and Rangers Prakun Amro and Nukun Chaichuai. Another Ranger Pian Habudam suffered a slight facial wound.

Another helicopter took the injured troops and the bodies of those killed to Betong Hospital.

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THAILAND

BRIEFS

TEXTILE OFFICIALS MEET SOVIET COUNSELOR--Officials of the Thai textile industry federation on Tuesday held a meeting with (Y.T. Mikailov), Soviet commercial counselor in Thailand, at the Hilton Hotel to find ways to increase Thai garment exports to the Soviet Union. Federation President Wichian Traiwongphaison said the Soviet side informed him yesterday that the Soviet Union has suffered a trade deficit with Thailand during the past 7 years and that it would be unfair for it to spend its revenue from selling goods to other countries to buy Thai products. Since the Soviet Union has made a profit from trading with those countries, it must also buy their products. However, the Soviet Union might consider using the money earned by its Thasos shipping lines in carrying Thai goods to buy Thai products which can be further developed into barter trade between Thai textile or ready-made garments and Soviet machinery. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 16 Jan 86 BK] /12712

VOFA: EXPORT AGREEMENT EXTENDED--The cabinet has approved the Commerce Ministry's proposal to extend for 1 more year the textile trade agreement between Thailand and Finland and assigned the Foreign Ministry to arrange the signing of the document extending the agreement. The cabinet on 25 January 1983 approved the Thai-Finnish textile trade agreement as proposed by the Commerce Ministry. Under the agreement, valid 1 January 1983-31 December 1985, Thailand is allowed to increase the prices of men's shirts and women's underwears by 1 and 2 percent respectively each year. The Finnish Government thus proposed to extend the agreement for another year from 1 January 1986 to 31 December 1986 and to increase the export quotas of 38,636 shirts and 106,121 pieces of underwear by 1 and 2 percent respectively. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 17 Jan 86 BK] /12712

ONLY 300 COMMUNISTS IN SOUTH--Speaking to a Radio Thailand reporter in Nakhon Si Thammarat, Colonel Banchon Chawansin, chief of the 4th Army Region Civilian Affairs Section, said the terrorist situation in the south no longer poses a threat because now the southern branch of the Communist Party of Thailand does not have enough influence or potential to lead the people in the fight against the government. The latest survey shows that only about 300 armed communist terrorists remained active in the 14 southern provinces, as compared with 3,000 some 3-4 years ago. Col Banchon said the 4th Army Region Commander, Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong, has set the policy of suppressing the remaining communist terrorists by emphasizing searching for their arms caches as opposed to armed suppression measures, which will cause casualties to both sides, which are Thai. The search and destruction of communist arms serves to effectively reduce communist operations. The 4th Army Region encourages people to provide information about communist arms caches so they can be seized to benefit peace in the south. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 20 Jan 86 BK] /12712

PARTY TO SEEK NO-CONFIDENCE DEBATE--Udon Thani--Opposition Chat Thai Party, unleashing charges against the government at a campaign here yesterday, will seek a no-confidence debate against Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon when the Houses reconvene in April. Chat Thai leader Maj Gen Praman Adireksan also called on the premier to either step down or dissolve the Houses to call snap general elections. "We are ready for general elections any time and I am sure that Chat Thai will be able to garner the majority seats in the House. At least we will get 100," he claimed. He said that the government had better step down because it aggravated the economic situation during the past three years of administration. Government incompetence had been proven, he charged. The minor cabinet reshuffle last week would not improve the government performance in handling economic issues because in the final analysis, it was a change in personalities, not policy, Praman said. Praman led a group of opposition MPs, including Ratchaburi MP Chawarin Latthasaksiri and Nakhon Ratchasima MP Maj Thoetrit Bunyarit in a campaign at Wat Thoetkiat of Kumphawapi District here. [Excerpt] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Jan 86 p 1 BK] /12712

WATER RESOURCES WORKSHOP OPENS--Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun yesterday opened a workshop for Nile River countries to discuss experiences and benefits from the development of water resources in the lower Mekong River Basin. The workshop, sponsored by UNDP and organized by the Mekong Committee, is attended by 40 participants. They include ministers and senior officials from the Nile Basin countries--Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zaire. Other participants are from UNDP [United Nations Development Program] and ESCAP, the High Commissioners of the Organization for Development of Senegal River (OMVS), the Organization for the Development of Gambia River (OMVG), the Khagera Basin (KBO), the Nile Development Authority (PGTC), the Mekong Committee, and the Rhine Authority. The workshop aims to demonstrate the results so far achieved in harnessing the resources of the lower Mekong River Basin and will exchange information and experience derived from the development of water resources in that basin and those gained in other important rivers. During the eight-day meeting, discussions will focus on the developments of the Nile, the Senegal, the Gambia and the Rhine River Basins. The workshop will also examine the Mekong River Basin development projects, as well as its institutional development, the basin planning and the regional and international cooperation within the Mekong framework. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jan 86 p 3 BK] /12712

GOVERNOR RECEIVES ANTIGOVERNMENT DOCUMENT--Kanchanaburi--Governor Prakop Phaetthayakun said yesterday that he had received a five-page document which denounced the government's handling of the country. He said it was mailed to him from Nonthaburi Province by a group identifing itself as Khabuankan Kuchat (the Movement for Saving the Country). Other officials in the province have also received copies of the same document. Mr Prakop added that local Special Branch policemen recently informed him that another document had been posted to him by a group calling itself "Thaksin 28 Group." The governor said he had not yet received the second set of documents which reportedly contained the criticism of Supreme Commander and Army Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 16 Jan 86 p 3 BK] /9274

BUSINESSMAN, CZECH ENVOY SHOT AT--A Czechoslovak diplomat and his wife and a Norwegian businessman claimed they were shot at by Laotian troops while taking photos from across the Mekong River in Nong Khai, it was reported. However, no one was injured in the shooting. Businessman Jan Eric Sommervoll, 39, told the WORLD this morning that the incident took place on Saturday at 2 p.m. He said that he and his Czechoslovak friend and wife who he asked to remain anonymous visited a famous temple about 20 kilometres to the west of Si Chiang Mai District and then walked to the river bank. Mr Sommervol said that they may have been shot at because they were thought to be spying. The trio did not report the incident to the local police. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 14 Jan 86 p 3 BK] /9274

POLISH OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRADE PROSPECTS--The Polish deputy prime minister last Thursday [16 January] met Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun at Government House. They discussed bilateral relations and a possible expansion of trade. Mr Phichai later said that Poland would like to buy rubber, rice, tin, and garments from Thailand and a joint committee between the two countries was studying the matter. Mr Phichai said Thailand had a trade deficit with the Soviet bloc country for many years but recently began gaining surplus. The deputy prime minister said Poland wanted to have [word indistinct] and credit trade with Thailand since the country had a cash flow problem. He said the joint committee would also consider what kind of transaction is possible for the trade exchange. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 Jan 86 BK] /9274

CSO: 4200/ 563

OVERSEAS SUPPORT OF KPNLF DISSIDENTS SAID GROWING

BK190159 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] A former Khmer head-of-state is due to fly here from the United States today to meet dissident members of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), the group spokesman said yesterday.

Dr Gaffar Abdul Peangmeth told THE NATION that his group had received confirmation that Cheng Heng, head-of-state of Kampuchea in the 70's and also a member of the ruling body in the days before the emergence of the republic, would arrive here today to help the group.

Cheng Heng has been an active advisor for KPNLF members based in the United States, according to the spokesman.

A number of Khmer dignitaries earlier arrived here to show support for the dissident group, known as the Provisional Central Committee for the Salvation of the KPNLF (PCCS), headed by Gen Sak Sutsakhan, the KPNLF commander-in-chief, who challenged the leadership of KPNLF President Son Sann. They include former Prime Minister Chean Vam, who returned to France to explain the situation on the internal dispute to the Khmer people in the European country, former Prime Minister Thon Ouk, former Prime Minister Huy Kanthul, and Lt Gen Pol Sam-an. Thon Ouk and Huy Kanthul have been named PCCS members while Lt Gen Pok Sam-an has been reportedly appointed a member of the High Military Council of the KPNLF armed force.

Dr Gaffar also mentioned the "growing support" from Khmer associations based in the United States, Canada, France and British Isles for Gen Sak "as KPNLF commander-in-chief." He did not spell it out.

The Khmer faction loyal to Son Sann has claimed overwhelming support from overseas-based Khmer communities for the president.

Meanwhile, Son Sann left Aranyaprathet yesterday for Bangkok after a five-hour visit to some sectors of the Khmer refugee camps at Site Two, some two kms from the Thai-Kampuchean border. He was reportedly received by Nong Chan, base commander Chea Chhut and several thousands Khmer people during the visit. Site Two houses about 150,000 Khmer people.

However, dissident members like Gen Sak, KPNLF Chief-of-Staff Gen Dien Del, Dr Gaffar and Hing Kunthon were not present during his visit. Observers believe that the visit was aimed at asserting his leadership over the KPNLF.

KPNLF loyalist members were not available for comment in Bangkok on the border visit.

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CSO: 4200/562

LEADERS ATTEND UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE OPENING

OW201355 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1202 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jan (SPK)--The National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland opened its fifth conference in Phnom Penh on Monday morning to review past activities and set tasks for this year.

Present, among others, were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the State Council; Chea Sim, Politburo member of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Front National Council; Hun Sen, Politburo member of the Party Central Committee and premier; Mat Ly, Politburo member of the Party Central Committee and general secretary of the Front National Council; and Chan Ven, Men Chhan and Superior Bonze Tep Vong, chairman of the Front National Council.

Members of the diplomatic corps also attended the opening.

In his opening speech Chairman Chea Sim pointed out: "The fifth conference of the Front National Council is taking place at a time when the entire party, all the armed forces and the entire people of Kampuchea are carrying out the resolution of the PRPK's Fifth Congress and are determined to firmly conduct the dry-season campaign to achieve the strategic objectives set by the party for national construction and defense and for preserving the gains of the revolution."

He went on: "Looking back at the world situation in 1985, we can say briefly that the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, in conjunction with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces including ultrarightists in Thailand, persisted in their dangerous moves to back Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries in saborage activities against our revolution and the peaceful life of our people.

"But thanks to our high revolutionary consciousness and the strength of our monolithic solidarity around the party, the front, our armed forces and our people were able to foil all enemy's dark attempts at territorial encroachment and subversion."

These victories, Chea Sim further said, were the results of the common efforts of the entire party, all the armed forces and the entire people rallied around the front, and also of the great national unity and international solidarity.

The conference was honoured by the presence of a delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction headed by Vice President Bolang Boualapha.

"Although we have recorded remarkable results in defending and building our fatherland," Chea Sim stressed, "we have to maintain vigilance because our enemies--Beijing expansionism-hegemonism, U.S. imperialism and other international forces of reaction--are going on with their perfidious moves to hamper our revolution. For this reason, the Front National Council will closely cooperate with all mass organizations in carrying out the strategic tasks of defending and building the country and preserving the gains of the revolution."

Following the address, a report on front activities was made by National Council Vice Chairman Chan Ven.

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CSO: 4200/565

GDR JUSTICE DELEGATION ENDS 8-DAY VISIT

OW201350 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1210 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] A delegation of the Justice Ministry of the German Democratic Republic, led by Herber Kern, secretary, left Phnom Penh Monday morning after an eight-day visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Chem Snguon, deputy minister of justice, and other Kampuchean officials.

Matthias Trott, third secretary of the GDR Embassy, was also present.

During its stay the delegation was received by Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, premier and foreign minister; and Uk Bun Chhoeun, minister of justice, it had working session with officials of the Kampuchean Justice Ministry and signed an agreement on cooperation between the two ministries.

The delegation also visited mass graves of genocide victims, a model village, a provincial court, the Toul Sleng Museum of Genocide, the languages school, the administrative and judiciary school, a textile factory, and the Angkor Wat Temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

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CSO: 4200/565

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HUN SEN RECEIVES GDR JUSTICE MINISTRY DELEGATION

BK200724 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, received in a cordial and warm audience at the office of the Council of Ministers on 18 January the visiting delegation of the GDR Justice Ministry headed by Comrade Herbert Kern, state secretary for justice of the GDR. Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Hun Sen welcomed the delegation's visit which has helped to further strengthen and develop the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Germany. Comrade Hun Sen also discussed the steady growth in all fields of the Cambodian revolution over the past 7 years, growth that cannot be separated from the sincere assistance of the parties, governments, and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other fraternal socialist countries. He also deeply thanked the German party, government, and people for their wholehearted assistance to and support for the Cambodian people in national defense and reconstruction.

For his part, Comrade Herbert Kern highly appreciated the great achievements made by the Cambodian revolution. He also affirmed that he would continue to work for the support for and assistance to the Cambodian people in defending their country and building it toward prosperity along the socialist road, particularly in strengthening and developing the domain of justice and the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Germany.

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CSO: 4212/49

CHAE SIM MEETS POLISH WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW201348 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1220 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Chae Sim, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, received in Phnom Penh Sunday a Polish women's delegation led by Stanislawa Popiela, member of the SEJM (parliament).

Speaking to the guests, Cheas Sim said that their visit was an active contribution to the consolidation of the solidarity between the two peoples, particularly the strengthening of the cooperation between women of the two countries.

The Kampuchean leader strongly condemned the Beijing ruling circles for colluding with the U.S. imperialists and regional reactionaries, especially Thai ultra-rightists, to undermine the rebirth of Kampuchea.

Stanislawa Popiela said she was very glad to see the great achievements recorded by Kampuchean women in contribution to the Kampuchean revolution.

The delegation left Phnom Penh Monday after a four-day visit.

During the stay, it signed a protocol on exchanges of information, with Mean Saman, president of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea. It visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, a textile factory, a kindergarten, the National Exhbiition, the National Museum in Phnom Penh, a model village, mass graves of genocide victims, and the Angkor Wat Temple in Siem Reap Oddar-Meanchey Province.

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CSO: 4200/565

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PRACHEACHON NOTES CONFLICTS IN CGDK FACTIONS

BK171043 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Jan 86

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "Conflicts Among the Cambodian Reactionaries"]

[Text] The Cambodian reactionary groups are weak and defeated. Furthermore, they are divided and there are serious conflicts among these reactionaries. During the past several days, there have been conflicts inside the so-called Khmer People's National Liberation Front. There was a maneuver to topple its leader Son Sann. There have been conflicts between the Khmer Rouge group of Pol Pot, the Sereika group of Son Sann, and the MOULINAKA [National Liberation Movement of Kampuchea] of Sihanouk. There have also been disputes among various factions in each group. In particular, these conflicts are more serious after these Cambodian reactionaries suffered a serious defeat in the 1984-85 dry season when their important military positions along the Cambodian-Thai border were completely destroyed. There have been permanent quarrels among these three reactionary groups and between various factions in each group.

According to foreign sources, the Pol Pot soldiers and the Sereika troops have fought each other many times. Moreover, these troops have killed and robbed Sihanouk's MOULINAKA soldiers. Sak Sutsakhan mounted a coup d'etat to topple Son Sann under the pretext that Son Sann is a dictator and he is completely responsible for the loss of all military bases of the Sereika group along the Thai-Cambodian border. The cause of these conflicts is their serious defeat in their maneuvers to oppose the Cambodian people's rebirth. Everybody has clearly realized that the personal interests of these three groups of Cambodian rebels have caused conflicts among them.

This is an issue that should be noted. Is there a force behind this event, or does anyone want to profit from this event? For a long time, Beijing, in collusion with Washington, has tried with every means to pressure the three Cambodian reactionary groups to unite under the label of the so-called CGDK to hide the vicious face of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, although these reactionaries do not get along with one another. Concurrently, the Beijing Chinese have cooperated with the armed Cambodian rebel groups, hoping that their activities would be effective in their opposition to our PRK. However, their maneuvers have encountered many difficulties because there are serious conflicts among the Cambodian reactionary groups. The recent overthrow of the leader of a group of the Cambodian reactionaries has obviously served the maneuvers of Beijing and Washington. The hasty creation of the so-called joint military command of the two Cambodian rebel groups after Son Sann was kicked out as leader of Sereika and the fact that U.S. Congress hastily decided to provide $3.5 million of aid to these Cambodian rebels clearly shows this.

The public has noted this event while Beijing, Washington, and Bangkok have made every effort to revive the corpse of Democratic Kampuchea in order to restore this serious difficult situation. After Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian visited Bangkok to seek tricks with the Thai authorities, China immediately sent more military materiel and money to the Cambodian reactionary groups. The recent instigative statement on the Cambodian problem by Hu Yaobang, leader of the Chinese ruling party, has clearly shown that their basic maneuver to oppose our people remains unchanged. In fact, Beijing and Bangkok set up a red telephone network for military cooperation between the two countries. China and Thailand have caused tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border and on the Thai-Cambodian border. Furthermore, the United States and Thailand are prepared to hold a joint military exercise near the Thai-Cambodian border with the participation of tens of thousands of U.S. and Thai troops. BANGKOK POST on 11 January wrote that this is an arrogant act by Washington and Bangkok against the PRK, creating tension in Southeast Asia and serving only Beijing's dark schemes in the region.

All the enemy's actions are only their efforts to extricate themselves from their weak and deteriorating situation. There is no magic that can save it from its serious and complete defeat.

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CSO: 4212/49

DEFENSE MINISTRY MEETING MARKS LAO ARMY DAY

BK210435 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] A solemn meeting was held at the meeting hall of the Defense Ministry on the morning of 19 January to mark the 37th anniversary of the LPA. Present on the occasion were the comrade deputy defense ministers and many cadres and combatants of the general staff. Comrade Pheli Khoulaleuk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Laos to the PRK; the Comrade Bao, Vietnamese, and Soviet military attaches; and the Lao delegation led by Comrade Somsak Saisongkham were also present.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Staff of the KPRAF, detailed the history of struggle and the development of the Lao Army over the past 37 years in its fight against the French colonialists, the Japanese militarists, the U.S. imperialists, and their lackeys and the attainment of independence and freedom for the fatherland and the people. The comrade continued, saying that the Kampuchean People's Army will learn from the good model of heroism of the fraternal LPA Army and strengthen the bonds of solidarity between the two countries, Cambodia and Laos.

In reply, Comrade Phammachak Southisan, military attache of the LPDR to Cambodia, expressed his profound thanks to the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army for organizing this meeting to mark the 37th anniversary of the LPA. The comrade stressed that this shows the special solidarity between the two countries, Laos and Cambodia, which have struggled against common enemies. The Lao-Cambodian special solidarity has been in the interest of the three Indochinese countries and for friendship, fraternal cooperation, and good neighborly relations in the region.

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CSO: 4212/49

HENG SAMKAI ADDRESSES SVAY RIENG RECRUITMENT MEETING

BK180415 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Addressing the ceremony closing the meeting of the army recruitment committee held at the army's political school in Svay Rieng Province on the evening of 4 January after discussing, issues exchanging views, and listening to reports on army recruitment work in various districts, Comrade Heng Samkai, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of Svay Rieng provincial party committee, said: The army recruitment work is the most important task for the entire party, army, and people, because the soldiers are defenders of the nation and people. For this reason, this work is aimed at selecting good and healthy persons who will be able to defend our territorial integrity and people. The army recruitment committee must carry out its propaganda work well in order to enable all to understand their national defense duties and volunteer to join in the army. Only by so doing will we be able to carry out work to build the armed forces effectively. After recruitment, those in charge of training must strive to train the new men in political, technical, and combat tactics as well as take care of their living conditions, food, and rations properly. More importantly, the army recruitment committee must persuade authorities at all levels to implement well the rear policy toward families of the combatants so that combatants will be able to concentrate on their task of defending our fatherland, the people, and revolutionary achievements.

The ceremony ended after a representative of the army recruitment committee pledged to make every effort to fulfill army recruitment work well both in terms of quantity and quality.

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CSO: 4212/49

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PRACHEACHON EDITORIAL ON MASS EMULATION DRIVE

BK190912 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Jan 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Organize and Guide Well the Emulation Movement of the Masses"]

[Text] In its circular on celebrating the seventh anniversary of the PRK national day, the party Central Committee Secretariat instructed the entire party, all people, and the entire Army to organize a new phase of the emulation movement in the 1st 6 months of this year--the 1st year that we are implementing the resolutions of the fifth party congress--to gain more achievements in our revolutionary tasks, primarily the tasks of fighting the enemies in the dry season, persuading misled persons to return to the fold, increasing production, practicing thrift in the purchase of rice, and building firm localities and ranks of cadres who have good revolutionary ethics.

The front, youth federation, women's associations, and various other sectors must coordinate in persuading youths to serve in the Army and in building self-defense militia units.

Socialist emulation is a method of revolutionary work. President Ho Chi Minh said: Emulation means patriotism; to show patriotism, one must launch emulation. President Ho Chi Minh also noted: Emulation is self-criticism and criticism, meaning that one must learn from and develop good lessons and good experiences to eliminate whatever is not good. Thus, emulation means progress.

All our brilliant victories in the past have been because our party has a correct and clear-sighted leadership line and, at the same time, we have the emulation movement, which encourages and successfully stimulates party members, cadres, and people to join with the Armed Forces and security forces in implementing the three strategic goals of our revolution.

The four points in the people-Army emulation movement are: good in combating the enemies; good in persuading misled persons to return to the fold; good in the production drive and practicing thrift; and good in building firm, genuine revolutionary forces. All sectors have their own specific emulation movements. For example, the women's five goods emulation movement; the youths' three goods emulation movement; the trade union's emulation movement in production, creativity, thrift, fighting the enemies, and defense of production sites; and the children's three goods emulation movement to turn themselves into good children, good students, and good friends.

After carrying out these movements, many localities, units, and individuals have created outstanding feats and gained experiences in carrying out tasks well and taking the initiative in work. For example, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Pursat, and Kompong Thom Provinces and Sisophon District in Battambang Province have performed outstanding feats in the movement to combat the enemies and persuade misled persons to desert the enemy ranks and return to the fold. Phnom Penh capital has succeeded in restoring handicrafts and small industries and performed outstanding feats in taking good care of the families of combatants, invalids, families of fallen combatants, and families of workers carrying out the tasks of building border defense systems. Four provinces--namely Kampot, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Kratie, and Mondolkiri--have succeeded in overfulfilling the rice transplanting plan for 1985. Kouk Popel village, Lumhach commune, Phnom Penh District, Kandal Province; Kaheng village, Kaheng commune, Samraong Tong District, Kompong Speu Province; and some other localities in Kompong Thom and Prey Veng Provinces successfully emulated in planting new varieties of high-yield rice. Dar-5 nail factory and Battambang Province were outstanding in the 1985 emulation movement in industrial production. They received commemorative banners from the Council of Ministers for these outstanding feats. Many other factories have also received letters of citation for their outstanding feats. Kandal Province was outstanding in the health field. The primary school of Kien Svay District seat and the primary school of Sak Pi commune in Kien Svay District of Kandal Province were named model schools in education and culture.

However, the emulation movement has not been carried out thoroughly in all localities. To guide this emulation movement successfully, we must draw lessons from new factors and good initiatives of the masses' revolutionary movement, draw experiences from them, and disseminate knowledge from them to other localities. By so doing, the emulation movement will be carried out thoroughly in all localities.

We learn from all the good examples of sectors throughout the country while drawing experience from our own localities and units. Good work and good individuals are everywhere. If cadres link closely to the people, pay attention to all good initiatives, and bring up even the smallest good work as an example for others to follow, we will certainly be able to encourage the masses to carry out the emulation movement and strive to fulfill all revolutionary tasks.

At present, all sectors and localities are summing up the outcome of the 1985 work and discussing the implementation of the 1986 tasks and plans. It is imperative to carry out this work thoroughly to draw good lessons from past work, commend those units and individuals who performed outstanding feats in work, and organize meetings for model units and individuals to report on their good work. It is imperative to organize visits to places where there are movements to build a new life and where good work has been carried out. For example, organize visits to experimental rice fields, model irrigation sites, and factories where there are outstanding workers in all aspects of the jobs being done. Commendations and awards must be presented appropriately and in a timely manner to outstanding individuals and units. This is one of the most encouraging factors in the emulation movement. Cadres must help localities where the emulation movement has not been carried out thoroughly by urging them to learn from good examples and stimulating them to emulate.

Revolution is the cause of the masses. Organizing and guiding the emulation movement well is tantamount to expanding the masses' right to master the collective for the successful implementation of the revolutionary tasks. Cadres, party members, and core groups must set a good example for the success of the emulation movement at the beginning of this year.

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CSO: 4212/49

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 13-19 JAN

BK201045 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 13-19 January:

National level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 18 January reports that fishermen all over the country have caught 10,500 metric tons of fish and that they plan to catch 60,000 metric tons in the 1985-86 fishing season. In its 0430 GMT cast on 19 January, the radio also reveals that in 1985, people throughout the country built 61 new dikes for a total length of 21,613 meters, including 43 in Kompong Thom, 10 in Pursat, 6 in Kandal, 1 in Kampot, and another in Svay Rieng Province. They also repaired 227 existing dikes for a total length of 70,856 meters and dug 44 new ditches totaling 80,922 meters.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 14 January says that peasants in Battambang District had transplanted 66 percent of the 78,580 hectares earmarked for rice production and had reaped more than 5,000 hectares of monsoon rice by the end of December. SPK in French at 0416 GMT on 18 January reports that by the beginning of January, peasants at Ratanamondol District had completed harvest of the 755 hectares of rice planted during the last monsoon with an average yield of nearly 1 metric ton per hectare. During the same period, peasants in this district sold the state more than 20 metric tons of jute and 20 metric tons of cotton.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 2300 GMT on 17 January says that by mid-December, [word indistinct] reports that by the first week of January, peasants of Kandal Province had harvested more than 13,500 hectares of monsoon rice, including 3,130 hectares of IR-36 rice variety. They had also transplanted 9,400 hectares of the 35,500 hectares earmarked for the dry-season rice crop and had also planted more than 4,800 hectares of other crops by the same period.

Kompong Cham Province: According to Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 15 January, peasants in Memot, Thong Khmum, and O Reang Euv Districts sold the state more than 344 metric tons of paddy in 10 days ending 10 December.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 15 January reports that by the end of November, peasants had harvested more than 20,000 hectares of monsoon rice, sold the state more than 30 metric tons of paddy, and contributed 10 other metric tons to the state coffers. The radio says that they have so far transplanted more than 500 hectares of dry-season rice and planted more than 1,200 hectares of secondary food crops. In its 0430 GMT cast on 18 January, the national radio reports that by early January, peasants in this province had harvested more than 29,800 hectares of rice. The report also says that during the same period more than 640 hectares of dry season rice had been sowed and another 200 hectares transplanted; almost 1,200 hectares of subsidiary crops had also been planted along with more than 50 hectares of industrial crops.

Kompong Speu Province: In a report broadcast by the radio at 0430 GMT on 17 January, peasants in the province had, by 5 January, sold to the state more than 600 metric tons of rice and paid another 400 metric tons as patriotic contribution.

Kompong Thom Province: According to a report broadcast by the radio at 1300 GMT on 15 January, peasants in Stoung District recently harvested more than 4,000 hectares of various types of rice, sowed 74 hectares of dry season rice, transplanted 250 hectares of rice, and planted 26 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kratie Province: On 16 January at 2300 GMT the radio reports that by the end of December, peasants in the province had harvested more than 7,600 hectares of rainy season rice.

Prey Veng Province: In another report broadcast at 1300 GMT on 14 January the radio says that between 20 and 30 December, peasants in the province sold almost 500 metric tons of paddy to the state. According to the chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee during an interview broadcast by the radio at 1300 GMT on 15 January, peasants in the province last year planted crops on 207,256 hectares of land; the plan for the season was 225,000 hectares. So far, the report says, 65,426 hectares of crops have been harvested with an average yield of about 1.84 metric tons per hectare. The report adds that in the coming dry season, 27,000 hectares of rice are planned of which 2,018 hectares have already been sowed and 10,488 hectares transplanted; 2,781 hectares of subsidiary crops have also been planted. On 19 January at 1300 GMT the radio broadcast a report saying that by 15 December, peasants in the province had harvested more than 14,700 hectares of rainy season rice, sowed more than 1,770 hectares of various types of rice, and transplanted more than 7,800 hectares of rice.

Svay Rieng Province: In a report broadcast at 1300 GMT on 19 January the radio says that so far, peasants in Romeas Hek District have harvested more than 20,000 hectares of rice and that by 28 December had sold more than 72 metric tons of paddy to the state.

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CSO: 4212/49

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING 'SOON'--In accordance with an agreement of the PRK, the SRV, and the LPDR, the 12th ordinary conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries will be held soon in Vientiane, capital city of the LPDR. ["Press communique"] [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 20 Jan 86 BK] /12712

4TH BATTALION 1985 ACTIVITIES--In close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, in 1985, the 4th Battalion conducted 370 operations against the enemies, including 27 sweep operations, 332 ambushes, and 14 attacks. The battalion killed 17 enemies, wounded 13 others, captured 4, and seized a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, food, and war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Jan 86 BK] /12712

ALBANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GREETS SEN--Comrade Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, recently sent a message of greetings to Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK. The message reads, in part: I would like to extend my warm greetings and best wishes to you on the occasion of the PRK's national day. I take this opportunity to wish the Cambodian people more and greater successes in their efforts to progress and achieve prosperity, and to consolidate their national defense. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Jan 86 BK] /12712

HAILE-MARIAM FELICITATES HENG SAMRIN--Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, general secretary of the Ethiopian Labor Party Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Ethiopian Socialist Revolutionary Armed Forces, sent a message to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, recently on the occasion of the national day of the PRK. The message reads, among other things: We firmly believe that the Cambodian people will win new successes in the task of building a developed socialist society and are greatly satisfied to note that the bonds between our two countries based on the principles of proletarian internationalism have been strengthened and developed in the interests of the peoples and progressive forces in the world. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jan 86 BK] /12712

MALMIERCA SENDS GREETINGS TO HUN SEN--Comrade Isidero Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, sent a greetings message to Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, on the seventh anniversary of the 7 January national day. The message reads, among other things: I am very glad to express once again the unconditional support of my country for the legitimate aspirations of the fraternal Cambodian people as well as for their international stand. It will continue our harmonious cooperation for more and greater successes in strengthening our friendship and common position in the noble task of building socialism. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jan 86 BK] /12712

THANG CONGRATULATES COUNTERPART--Comrade Bou Thang, PRK minister of national defense, has sent a congratulatory message to Comrade General Ferenc Karpati, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and Hungarian People's Republic minister of defense, on his appointment as new Hungarian defense minister. The message read, among other things: On behalf of cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and in my own name, we sincerely congratulate you on your appointment as minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic. We are convinced that the relations of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two peoples and armies will grow firmer in the interests of our two peoples and armies of Cambodia and Hungary and that of peace and socialism. We wish you good health and greater victories in your noble mission. Please accept our highest regards. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 17 Jan 86 BK] /12712

800 'MISLED' PERSONS SURRENDER IN 1985--Recently, the state authority of Kompong Thom Province has closely cooperated with the people throughout the province in spreading the 6-point amnesty policy of the party and state. This has made misled brothers and sisters, who followed the enemy's propaganda, wake up and turn themselves in to our revolutionary state power. In 1985, more than 800 misled persons woke up and turned themselves in to our state and people, bringing 249 assorted weapons and some military materiel. Among these returnees, there was a woman from Kompong Svay District, who succeeded in persuading 36 misled persons to return to the fold. This woman was appreciated by the state and people in Kompong Thom Province. They have learned from this model woman in order to contribute to the strengthening and development of the defense and construction movements of the fatherland. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Jan 86 BK] /12712

POLISH-PRK TRADE PROTOCOL--The value of trade exchange between Poland and Cambodia will increase by more than three times. This is envisaged by a protocol signed in Phnom Penh at the end of the 2-day official visit of the Polish Government delegation headed by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission. The value of trade exchange will come to around R14 million and will be mutually balanced. Poland will export products of the electro-machine industry and chemical articles, and will import from Cambodia rubber, soya, sesame seeds and tropical wood. During a meeting of the Polish delegation with Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, and premier Sun Sen, Manfred Gorywoda stated that Poland is extremely interested in the corporation resulting from the special bonds linking both states. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Jan 86 LD] /9274

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR--A delegation led by Min Thot, vice president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, left Phnom Penh Monday morning for an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Vek Pheng, department chief of the Commission for External Relations of the PRPK Central Committee, and other officials. Roald Lebedinskiy, counsellor to the Soviet Embassy, was also present. [Text] [Phnom Pneh SPK in English 1223 GMT 2 Jan 86 OW] /9274

GDR AID PRESENTED--Phnom Penh, 10 Jan (SPK)--A consignment of humanitarian aid from the German Democratic Republic was transferred to the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea by GDR Ambassador Gunter Horn on Thursday. The 35-tonne consignment consisted of 6,344 kg of medicines and medical equipment, 300 sewing machines, 14 motorcycles, 80 bicycles and a quantity of blankets and other items. Phang Saret, vice minister of home and foreign trade, warmly thanked the party and government of the GDR for their invaluable assistance to the Kampuchean people. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1137 GMT 10 Jan 86 BK] /9274

KOMPONG CHHNANG REVOLUTIONARY RANKS ENLARGED--Phnom Penh, 15 Jan (SPK)--In 1985, 81 persons broke with the Polpotists and reported themselves to the revolutionary authoritieis in Kompong Chhnang Province, 90 km northwest of Phnom Penh, bringing along 51 guns. Kompong Tra Lach District received 48 misled people in that period and became a model in political proselytizing. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 15 Jan 86 OW] /9274

FISHING STATISTICS--Phnom Penh, 19 Jan (SPK)--In the first three months of this fishing season (1985-86) fishermen netted 10,500 tonnes of river fish. Of the 11 provinces on the Tonle Sap and the Mekong River, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Cham took the lead with their respective catches of 2,700 tonnes and 2,050 tonnes. The catch, however, showed a 19 percent decrease compared with that in the corresponding period of the last season. This was because of excessive rainfall in late 1985. For the whole season fishermen plan to net 60,000 tonnes. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 19 Jan 86 OW] /9274

RICE HARVEST--Phnom Penh, 19 Jan (SPK)--By mid-January, peasants in Prey Veng Province, 90 km east of Phnom Penh, had harvested 131,400 ha of rice, or 61 percent of the plan. Due to bad weather in the past monsoon, they were able to plant only 207,200 ha, or 90 percent of the target, and 9,400 ha were ruined by floods or drought. Besides rice, the peasants grew 7,496 ha of subsidiary food and industrial crops. Leading in rice planting was the district of Ba Phnom, which grew rice on 14.567 ha or 95 percent of the plan. The peasants have by now grown rice on 10,848 of the 25,000 ha earmarked for this dry season, and the provincial agricultural service have supplied them with 30 pumps. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1122 GMT 19 Jan 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 2600/297

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LAW ON MILITARY COURT ORGANIZATION

BK210100 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[21 December 1985 "Law on Organization of Military Courts"]

[Text] Pursuant to Article 100 and Articles 127 to 137 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

Pursuant to the law on organization of people court;

Pursuant to the duties and organization of the Vietnam People's Army;

This law defines the organization of military courts.

Chapter I [Roman one]

General Regulations

Article 1

Military courts are juridical bodies belonging to the system of people's courts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and are organized in the people's army.

Within their competence, military courts are obliged to contribute to protect socialist legislation, the socialist regime, and the working people's right to collective mastery; to protect security, national defense, and army discipline; to protect socialist property; and ensure respect for the lives, property, freedom, honor, and dignity of soldiers, national defense workers and employees, and other citizens.

Through their activities, military courts shall contribute to educating cadres, combatants, and national defense workers and employees to seriously observe the law, army regulations, and rules of socialist life and to prevent and combat crimes and transgressions of the law.

Article 2

Military courts consist of the following:

--The high-level military court;

--Military courts at the military region or corresponding levels; and

--Regional military courts.

Article 3

Military courts are empowered to try criminal cases in which the defendants are:

1. Soldiers on active duty, national defense workers and employees, reservists during the period of formal training or during inspections of their combat readiness, members of the militia and self-defense forces participating in joint combat activities with the army, and other people called up to perform military duties under the direct management of army units;

2. Civilians committing crimes involving military secrets or causing serious losses to the army;

3. Other people who are determined by law as falling under the juridical power of military courts.

Article 4

If a case involves both a defendant or a crime falling under the juridical power of military courts and a defendant or a crime falling under the juridical power of people's courts, the whole case shall be tried by military courts. If the case can be split for separate trials, military and people's courts shall try those defendants and crimes that fall under their respective juridical power.

Article 5

With regard to persons who no longer serve in the people's armed forces and are prosecuted for offenses committed during their military service, the military court shall adjudge those offenses involving military secrets or resulting in serious damage to the army; and the people's court shall adjudge other offenses.

As for persons who are serving in the people's armed forces and are prosecuted for offenses committed prior to their military service, the military court shall adjudge those offenses involving military secrets or resulting in serious damage to the army; and the people's courts shall adjudge other offenses.

Article 6

Before the military court, the defendant's right to defense is guaranteed. The defendant may defend himself or engage a lawyer or a people's attorney for his defense. In those cases as prescribed by law, the military court shall appoint a defense attorney for the defendant.

Others involved have the right to engage a lawyer for defending their legitimate interests.

Article 7

Military jurors shall participate in hearings held by the military court as regulated by law. During adjudication, military jurors have power equal to that of the judges.

Article 8

The military court adjudicates collectively and makes decisions on a majority basis.

Article 9

In the process of adjudication, judges and military jurors act independently and abide only by the law.

Article 10

The defendant and other subjects involved have the right to appeal and the military organ of control has the right to challenge, as regulated by law, sentences and rulings passed by the military court for the first instance, except in cases when the military court holds a hearing for both the first and final instance. The sentences and rulings passed at a rehearing are final.

Article 11

The chief justice of the Supreme People's Court and the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control have the right to challenge, under the supervisory inquest procedure, sentences and rulings already having legal effect handed down by military courts at all levels when it is found that the law was violated.

Chief judges of military courts at higher levels and heads of military organs of control at higher levels have the right to challenge, under the supervisory inquest procedure, sentences and rulings already having legal effect handed down by lower-level military courts when it is found that the law was violated.

Article 12

The chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control has the right to challenge, under the retrial procedure, sentences and rulings already having legal effect handed down by military courts at all levels when new facts are discovered.

Article 13

Sentences and rulings already having legal effect handed down by military courts must be respected by leaders of armed forces units, state organs, and social organizations, and by all citizens.

As warranted by their functions, detention camps, executors, and other organs concerned must scrupulously carry out the sentences and rulings passed by military courts; and they are held responsible before the law for implementing this task.

A death sentence passed by a military court shall be executed only if it is not challenged under the supervisory inquest procedure. If the death convict petitions for pardon, his sentence shall be carried out after his petition for pardon is rejected by the Council of State.

Article 14

The minister of justice shall closely coordinate with the minister of national defense and the chief justice of the Supreme People's Court in exercising organizational control over military courts at the military region and corresponding levels, and over regional military courts.

Article 15

In time of war, the organization, jurisdiction, and adjudicatory procedures of military courts shall be decided on by the Council of State in accordance with the proposals submitted by the chief justice of the Supreme People's Court after reaching an agreement with the minister of justice and the minister of national defense.

Chapter II [Roman two]

Duties, Jurisdiction, and Organization of Military Courts at Various Levels

Section 1

High-Level Military Court

Article 16

The High-Level Military Court is a court subordinate to the Supreme People's Court.

The High-Level Military Court comprises a chief judge, deputy chief judges, judges, and military jurors.

High-Level Military Court is empowered to:

Adjudge for both the first and final instance particularly serious and mplicated cases; cases in which the defendants are major generals or com-nders of divisions, departments, and corresponding or higher units; and ses that fall under the jurisdiction of military courts at the military gion or corresponding levels but are selected by the high-level military urt for adjudication.

Hear appeals on sentences and rulings passed for the first instance by litary courts at the military region or corresponding levels.

Conduct supervisory inquests on or review sentences and rulings already king legal effect by the military courts at the military region or corres-nding levels.

The High-Level Military Court supervises the adjudicatory work of military urts at lower levels.

icle 18

Committee of Judges of the Supreme People's Court conducts supervisory quests or retrials on sentences and rulings already having legal effect by High-Level Military Court.

icle 19

High-Level Military Court shall, based on the resolutions and directives the Council of Justices and the Committee of Justices of the Supreme ple's Court, provide specific guidance for military courts at lower levels uniformly apply the law and adjudicatory methods; and shall review the erience gained by military courts in adjudication.

n performing the duties mentioned above, the collective comprising the ef judge, deputy chief judges, and judges of the High-Level Military Court ll make discussions and adopt decisions on a majority basis, and report the Committee of Judges of the Supreme People's Court.

icle 20

duties and power of the chief judge of the High-Level Military Court sists of:

Organizing the activities of the High-Level Military Court;

Organizing the adjudicating panels;

Presiding over a court hearing when deemed necessary;

4. Challenging under the supervisory inquest procedure sentences and already having legal effect by lower-level military courts, and tempora stay the execution of sentences if deemed necessary;

5. Organizing supervision over adjudicatory work of lower-level military courts;

6. Recommending to the minister of national defense measures for preventing and combatting offenses and violations of the law within the army; and

7. Reporting to the chief justice of the Supreme People's Court and the minister of national defense on the activities of military courts at all levels.

The deputy chief judges shall assist the chief judge in carrying out his duties.

Section 2

Military Courts at the Military Region or Corresponding Levels

Article 21

Military courts at the military region or corresponding levels are empowered to:

1. Adjudge for the first instance cases that do not fall under the juridical power of regional military courts and cases that do fall under the juridical power of these courts but are taken over by military courts at the military region or corresponding levels for trial;

2. Hear appeals on sentences and rulings passed for the first instance by regional military courts;

3. Conduct supervisory inquests on or review sentences and rulings already taking legal effect handed down by regional military courts.

Article 22

A military court at the military region or corresponding levels comprises a chief judge, deputy chief judges, judges, and military jurors.

Article 23

Each military court at the military region or corresponding levels has a committee of judges. The duties and powers of the committee of judges consist of:

1. Ensuring the uniform implementation of laws and juridical policies by military courts in military regions;

2. Reviewing juridical experiences;

3. Conducting supervisory inquests on or reviewing sentences and rulings already taking effect handed down by regional military courts; and

4. Approving reports submitted by regional military courts or military courts at corresponding levels to the upper echelons.

Decisions of the committee of judges must be approved by more than half of its members.

Article 24

The duties and powers of a chief judge of a military court at the military region or corresponding levels consist of:

1. Organizing the court's activities;

2. Presiding over meetings of the committee of judges;

3. Organizing juridical councils;

4. Presiding over court sessions or appointing judges to preside over court sessions;

5. Challenging, in accordance with supervisory inquest procedures, sentences and rulings already taking legal effect handed down by regional military courts; suspending the execution of a sentence if deemed necessary;

6. Organizing inspections of the juridical work of lower-level military courts;

7. Proposing to commanders of military regions or corresponding levels and to commanders of army units operating in military regions or corresponding levels the adoption of measures to prevent and struggle against crimes and lawbreaking in the army; and

8. Reporting the activities of military courts at military region or corresponding levels to the chief judge of the high-level military court and commanders of military regions or corresponding levels.

The deputy chief judges shall assist the chief judge in discharging his duties.

Seciton 3

Regional Military Courts

Article 25

Regional military courts are empowered to adjudge for the first instance criminal cases in which the defendants are captains or people holding the position of deputy battalion commander or corresponding and lower levels, except in the following cases:

1. Especially dangerous crimes violating national security; and

2. Other crimes having a grave, complex character or resulting in serious consequences.

A regional military court comprises a chief judge, deputy chief judges, judges, and military jurors.

Article 26

The duties and power of the chief judge of a regional military court are:

1. To organize the court's activities;

2. To preside over court sessions or to appoint judges to preside over court sessions;

3. To propose to commanders of army units operating in the region concerned the adoption of measures to prevent and fight crime and lawbreaking in the army; and

4. To report the court's activities to the chief judges of military courts at military region or corresponding levels.

The deputy chief judges shall assist the chief judge in his charging of his duties.

Section 4

Escorting Defendants, Protecting the Sessions and Work Places of Military Courts

Article 27

The security guard forces of the army shall assume the responsibility for guarding and escorting defendants to court sessions and protecting court sessions and the work places of military courts.

Chapter III [Roman three]

Judges and Military Jurors

Article 28

Officers on active duty who have the necessary legal knowledge may be appointed judges of military courts.

Soldiers on active duty and national defense workers and employees who enjoy the confidence of the collective may be elected to be military jurors.

Article 29

Judges of the high-level military court shall be appointed by the Council of State in accordance with the recommendation of the chairman of the Council of State.

The position of chief judge of the high-level military court shall be assumed by a deputy chief judge of the Supreme People's Court.

The deputy chief judges of the high-level military courts shall be appointed from among the judges of the high-level military court by the chief judge of the Supreme People's Court, after consultations with the minister of national defense.

The chief judge, deputy chief judges, and a number of judges of the high-level military court shall be appointed by the chief judge of the Supreme People's Court and shall serve as members of the Council of Judges of the Supreme People's Court.

Article 30

Judges of military courts at the military region or corresponding levels and of regional military courts shall be appointed by the Council of State in accordance with the recommendation of the minister of justice and after consultations with the minister of national defense.

The chief judges, deputy chief judges, and members of the committees of judges of the military courts at military region or corresponding levels and the chief judges and deputy chief judges of regional military courts shall be appointed by the minister of justice, after consultations with the minister of national defense.

Article 31

The term of office of military court judges at all levels shall correspond with that of the Council of State.

The Council of State shall dismiss a judge of the military courts at all levels when he is no longer worthy of the duties entrusted to him.

Article 32

When necessary, the minister of justice, after consultations with the minister of national defense, may decide to transfer a judge from one military court at the military region or corresponding levels or from one regional military court to another military court at the same level.

Article 33

Military jurors of the high-level military court shall be appointed by the Council of State in accordance with the recommendation of the General

Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army. The term of office of military jurors of the high-level military court shall be 2.5 years.

Military jurors of the military courts at military region or corresponding levels and of regional military courts shall be elected by the basic units of the people's armed forces. The term of office of these military jurors shall be 2 years.

Military jurors may be dismissed by the organs and units which have elected them if they are no longer worthy of the duties entrusted to them.

Article 34

Military jurors have the duty to participate in the juridical work of military courts.

Units and organs whose members are elected military jurors are responsible for creating favorable conditions for them to fulfill their duty.

Military jurors shall be trained in juridical work.

Article 35

Military courts shall be provided with clerks, executors, and, when required for operational reasons, legal specialists to assist the courts in their work.

Article 36

The working apparatus and table of organization of the high-level military court shall be decided upon by the chief judge of the Supreme People's Court after consultations with the minister of national defense and shall be submitted to the Council of State for approval.

The working apparatus and table of organization of the military courts at military region or corresponding levels and of regional military courts shall be decided upon by the minister of justice, after consultations with the chief judge of the Supreme People's Court and the minister of national defense.

The budget, working facilities, and offices of the military courts at all levels shall be decided upon by the minister of national defense.

Chapter IV [Roman four]

Final Clause

Article 37

This regulation supersedes the previously promulgated documents on the organization of military courts, court-martials, and field court-martials.

Article 38

The chief judge of the Supreme People's Court, the minister of justice, and the minister of national defense shall guide the implementation of this regulation.

Hanoi, 21 December 1985

Signed: Truong Chinh

Chairman of the Council of State

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

/12712
CSO: 4209/253

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INTERIOR MINISTRY HOLDS SECURITY CONFERENCE

OW170113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Ministry of the Interior held a conference this morning in Hanoi to review the experiences in building and multiplying progressive models in the popular movement to safeguard the fatherland's security countrywide in 1984-85.

Attending the conference were Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of the interior; representatives of the office of the Council of Ministers, the nationalities department of the party Central Committee, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and more than 20 central-level and local sectors and committees. Also present were heroes, heroines, and emulator warriors of the public security sector; representatives from 59 villages, 41 organs, enterprises, and schools, 20 subwards, and 11 precincts and districts, representing progressive model units in 40 provinces, municipalities, and special zones countrywide; and 40 individuals representing cadres, workers, peasants, intellectuals, youths, young women, the armed forces, and ethnic and religious compatriots directly engaged in productive labor, task performances, and combat, and that have made worthy contributions to the movement to safeguard the fatherland security.

Comrade Tran Dong, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of the interior, read a report in which he assessed the results and lessons of experiences in building and multiplying progressive models in the popular movement to safeguard the fatherland's security in 1984-85.

Over the past 2 years, the number of comprehensive model villages, subwards, organs, and enterprises jumped from 73 to 408 units.

The report especially stressed the guidelines and tasks for the work of building and multiplying progressive models in the movement to safeguard the fatherland's security. They are: whipping up a vigorous revolutionary mass movement and attaching utmost attention to building, detecting, and multiplying progressive models, so that the movement to safeguard the fatherland's security will effectively serve and defend the implementation of party resolutions in order to meet the masses' vital interests and to build many more subwards, villages, townships, organs, and enterprises--primarily in key areas--into models in maintaining public security and order.

The conference heard representatives from Phu Lung Village, He Tuyen Province; Nguyen Trung Truc subward, in Hanoi; the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant; Dien Ban District in Quang Nam-Danang Province; Y Yen District in Ha Nam Ninh Province; and (Nhien Khanh) Village in Nghia Binh Province--model units in the movement to safeguard and fatherland's security--report on their experiences.

The conference will continue its work until 15 January.

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CSO: 4209/253

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

SOVIET-ASSISTED POWER PROJECTS INAUGURATED

BK121438 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] According to a Voice of Vietnam correspondent's report, on the afternoon of 8 January the Ministry of Power held a ceremony to inaugurate and hand over the Pha Lai-Ha Dong 220 kv power line and the Ha Dong 110 kv-220 kv transformer station. These are the first 220 kv projects in the power system of northern Vietnam. The projects were completed with Soviet assistance in planning and equipment.

Speaking at the ceremony, Power Minister Pham Khai sincerely thanked the Soviet party and state for their great assistance to the Vietnamese power sector in general and to the building of 110 kv-220 kv power lines and transformer stations in particular. With this great assistance, the power grid of northern Vietnam is now equipped with 390 km of 220 kv power lines.

Speaking on the same occasion, Comrade Borisov, Soviet deputy minister of power and electrification, member of the Soviet party and state delegation currently visiting Vietnam, highly appreciated the fast and efficient completion on schedule of the Pha Lai-Ha Dong 220 kv power line and transformer station and reaffirmed the readiness of the Soviet party and state and to help Vietnam develop its power sector to serve the cause of national industrialization.

/12232
CSO: 4209/233

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK110752 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] At the 3 January ceremony for our Ambassador Nguyen Huy Loi to present his credentials to Angola, President of the Republic of Angola Dos Santos affirmed: After many years of struggle for independence and freedom, the Angolan people are now determined to surmount all difficulties to build a beautiful socialist regime without human exploitation. He stressed: Learning from the valuable experiences of the Vietnamese revolution, the Angolan people have profoundly realized that in the present time if a small nation grasps well the lines correctly guided by a Marxist-Leninist party, it will secure victory.

Although the Angolan revolution has to cope with many great difficulties caused by the U.S. imperialists and the South African administration, with the assistance of the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other socialist countries, the Angolan people will certainly smash all hostile plots and acts of the imperialists and reactionaries, resolutely defend their independence and sovereignty, and continue to advance their revolution.

The president expressed his joy over the fine development of Vietnam-Angola relations of friendship and cooperation. At the same time, he expected both countries would further expand their relations of cooperation beyond the existing limits.

/12232
CSO: 4209/233

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

HANOI REPORTS ARTICLE ON TIES WITH MOLDAVIA

BK131159 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Report on "Article" by Ol'ga Bykova, chairperson of the Moldavia branch of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society and minister of social security of Moldavia Soviet Socialist Republic]

[Text] Relations between Moldavia and Vietnam have developed in increasingly diversified ways, notes sister Ol'ga Bykova. Experience shows that our cooperation has good prospects. Some 19 major factories and combined enterprises of Moldavia are now filling orders from various industrial and agricultural sectors in fraternal Vietnam. The orders include molding machines, electric motors, wood processing machines, submersible pumps, and high quality measuring instruments. Goods ordered by Vietnam are made from specially durable raw materials and are subjected to rigid inspection at the factories concerned to ensure that they can function smoothly and properly in the tropics.

Moreover, customers in Moldavia have highly appreciated the quality of commodities imported from Vietnam, such as carpets, textile fabrics, garments, shoes, and pharmaceutical products. Many scientific research projects have also been jointly carried out by Moldavian and Vietnamese scientists. In late 1950, Assistant Professor (Dobromeslov) of the faculty of eye diseases of the Kishinev National University of Medicine was awarded the labor order by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam for his participation in the protection of health, especially in ophthalmology, in Vietnam. Later, in its bulletins, the Moldavian Academy of Sciences announced the results of the research on the control of worms and tape worms jointly conducted by Soviet and Vietnamese health specialists.

Meanwhile, scientific relations were established between mathematicians of the two countries. Vietnamese theoreticians then came to Kishinev to present papers at various seminars on higher algebra held by the Mathematics Institute of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences. Soviet scientists and their Vietnamese counterparts at the Chemistry Institute of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences are now conducting research on new methods of extracting petroleum ether. In the faculty of biology of Kishinev University--one of the basic organizations of the Moldavia branch of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society--all students take great pride in their classmate (Tran Dinh Long) for being the first Vietnamese Student of the faculty to defend his doctoral thesis on biology.

The ballet suite (Spatak and Zhisen)--The Young Lady and the Vagabond--has been put on stage at the Hanoi Municipal Theater under the direction of (Albert Molchanov); and Opera Director (Valentina Shumaki), ballet star (Mikhailyin Kartanak), and painter (Vachnadze Okonov) of the Moldavia Opera and Ballet House have earned the title of outstanding cultural activists of the SRV. Cooperation in the cultural field also includes the long-term exchange of books between libraries in Hanoi and Kishinev, and the exchange of motion pictures between film studios of the two cities. Vietnamese moviegoers have seen many films produced by the Moldavia film studios, while Vietnamese films--such as Sharing the Same River, Jungle Flame, and Memory of the Ones Who Have Passed Away--have been put on show at various movie theaters in Moldavia.

Various works of Vietnamese poets and writers, including those of To Huu and To Hoai, have been translated into the Moldavian language and many old Vietnamese legends of cultural value have repeatedly been published in Moldavia.

/12232
CSO: 4209/233

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

MEETING SUPPORTS LIBYA, SETS UP AMITY GROUP

BK180853 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Report on 16 January meeting held in Hanoi to support the Libyan people and to set up the Vietnam-Libya Friendship Association--portions recorded]

[Summary] Dear friends: A meeting was jointly held by the Vietnamese Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the People of Other Countries, the Vietnamese World Peace Committee, and the Vietnamese Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee in Hanoi this morning, 16 January, to support the Libyan people's anti-U.S. struggle and set up the Vietnam-Libyan Friendship Association.

"Attending the meeting were Prof Hoang Minh Giam, chairman of the Vietnamese Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of Other Countries; Comrade Song Hao, member of the party Central Committee and minister of war invalids and social welfare; and many cadres of various public organs belonging to the central government in Hanoi."

At this meeting, Prof Hoang Minh Giam read a namelist of the Vietnam-Libya Friendship Association Executive Committee with Comrade Song Hao, member of the party Central Committee and minister of war invalids and social welfare as its chairman.

Comrade Song Hao delivered a speech in which, after hailing the Libyan people's determination to stay combat ready against U.S. military attacks, he said:

[Begin Song Hao recording] "This meeting--which is held today to support the Libyan people's struggle against U.S. aggression and to set up the Vietnam-Libya Friendship Association--is of great significance as it takes place at a time when U.S. imperialism is threatening Libya with aggression. This meeting also proves that the Vietnamese people have always sided with the fraternal Libyan people and are determined to condemn the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces for their hostile plots and actions against the Libyan and other Arab peoples." [end recording]

Next came a speech delivered by Comrade Abdal-Salim Munir, secretary of the people's office of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Hanoi. He said:

[Begin Abdal-Salim Munir recording] "Allow me to express our sincere gratitude and high regards to the party, government, and people of Vietnam for having given positive support to the Libyan Arab people's struggle against the threat of aggression from U.S. imperializm and Zionism. Our Libyan people take pride in and value highly this bold and unswerving stand." [end recording]

The meeting was concluded when Comrade (Nguyen Huu Huong), secretary of the Vietnam-Libya Friendship Association, read a statement of the association as well as of those attending the meeting expressing their support for the Libyan people's struggle against U.S. aggression.

/12712
CSO: 4209/253

LEADERS GREET ALBANIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK110600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th National Day of the Socialist Republic of Ablania, Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong sent the following message to Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania National Assembly, and to Adil Carcani, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, communist party, Council of State, and Council of Ministers of the SRV, we would like to convey our warmest congratulations to you, comrades, and through you to the Albanian people, workers party, and the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Alabania.

Following the historic victory in totally liberating the country from fascism, the founding of the People's Republic of Albania on 11 January 1946 turned a new page of the history of national construction and defense of the stalwart Albanian people. In the past 40 years, under the leadership of the Albanian Workers Party, the diligent and brave Albanian people have firmly defended their country's independence and freedom and have scored great victories in socialist construction. The constant progress and development in the socioeconomic and cultural fields has made Albania increasingly prosperous and its people ever happier.

The Vietnamese people highly appraise the Albanian people's achievements and sincerely wish that the Albanian people with their stalwartness and under the leadership of the Albanian Workers Party headed by Comrade Ramiz Alia, will successfully build socialism in beautiful Albania and contribute to defending peace in the Balkan, Europe, and the world.

We rejoice at the new developments of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Albania, and will do our utmost to constantly cultivate, consolidate, and develop these relations.

Please receive here our cordial fraternal salutations.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also sent a message to congratulate his Albanian counterpart Reis Malile.

/12232
CSO: 4209/233

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

SRV FILM AWARDED PRIZE BY HAWAII FILM FESTIVAL

OW210225 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] During an award ceremony at the Vietnam Film Studio on the afternoon of 15 January, Mrs (Judith Lajewski), chairman of the U.S. Committee for Scientific Cooperation With Vietnam, on behalf of the Hawaii International Film Festival Organizing Committee, awarded a special prize to Dang Nhut Minh, producer of the Vietnamese film "When October Comes."

Attending the ceremony were Professor Dinh Quang, Phd, vice minister of culture; people's artist Hai Ninh, who is the director of the Vietnam Film Studio; and representatives of the Vietnamese film workers.

Speaking at the award ceremony, Mrs (Judith Lajewski) said: This is the first time our Hawaii International Film Festival has presented a special prize to a Vietnamese producer, Dang Nhut Minh. This proves your film "When October Comes" has met the content and technical standards. We thank producer Dang Nhut Minh and the Vietnamese film workers for having produced the film. We hope that there will be Vietnamese film entries at international film festivals to be held in the United States, so that the world's people in general and the U.S. people in particular will gain further understanding of Vietnam and its people.

On behalf of the Vietnamese Culture Ministry, Vice Minister Dinh Quang thanked the Hawaii International Film Festival Organizing Committee and Mrs (Judith Lajewski) for honoring Vietnam with the prize, and presented souvenirs to Mrs (Judith Lajewski) and the Hawaii International Film Festival Organizing Committee.

/12712
CSO: 4209/253

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

POLISH EDUCATION DELEGATION ARRIVES--Hanoi VNA January 15--A delegation of the Polish Ministry of Science, and Higher Education led by Minister Benon Miskiewicz arrived here yesterday for a visit to Vietnam as guest of the Ministry of Secondary Vocational and Higher Education. The Polish delegation today had working sessions with a delegation of the host ministry led by Minister Nguyen Dinh Tu, who is also member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The two ministers informed each other of the situation of the vocational and higher education in each country. They discussed measures to further promote the cooperation and mutual assistance between the two ministries in personnel training, the exchange of experience in scientific research and the teaching and study at universities. Polish Ambassador to Vietnam Marian Ejma-Multanski also attended the sessions. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 15 Jan 86 OW] /12712

'STRONG SUPPORT' FOR DPRK PROPOSAL--Hanoi VNA Jan 17--NHAN DAN today voices the Vietnamese people's strong support for the proposal recently advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The DPRK proposed that as from February 1, neither the north nor the south hold large-scale military exercises and no military exercises would take place while the north-south dialogue for peace and national reunification is under way. The paper says: "The new proposal once again shows the goodwill and constructive stand of the Workers' Party and Government of the DPRK who want to [word indistinct] a favourable atmosphere for the negotiations aimed at achieving national reunification by peaceful means. This proposal is an important contribution to easing tension in the Korean peninsula and to consolidating peace and security in Asia and the world." NHAN DAN continues: "Reducing tension, warding off the threat of war on the Korean peninsula and creating an atmosphere of dialogue and mutual trust between the north and the south of Korea has become an urgent necessity." "Together with all peace-loving people, the Vietnamese people demand that the United States and the South Korean authorities seriously consider the new proposal of the DPRK and give an appropriate response through practical deeds" NHAN DAN concludes. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 17 Jan 86 OW] /12712

GIAP MEETS POLISH SCIENCE DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA Jan 17--Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received here today the visiting delegation of the Polish Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology led by its Minister Benon Miskiewicz. Also present on the occasion were Minister of Vocational and Higher Education Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and Polish Ambassador to Vietnam Marian Ejma-Multanski. Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap expressed his joy at the major achievements obtained by the Polish people in overcoming the negative results of the past years and in firmly advancing Poland in socialist construction and defense. He highly valued the results of the delegation's visit in promoting the cooperation and mutual assistance between the two ministries in the fields of personnel training, exchange of pedagogical experience and research cooperation... [ellipses as received] For his part, Minister Miskiewicz said that the Polish science and higher education service will do its best to contribute to expanding and enhancing the cooperation between the two countries in the above fields. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 17 Jan 86 OW] /12712

FRENCH ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL CALL--Hanoi VNA Jan 17--The Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic, Yvan Bastouil, took leave of Vietnamese Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong here today before his departure for home and for a new assignment. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 17 Jan 86 OW] /12712

VIETNAM DECORATES CHAIRMAN VOROTNIKOV--Hanoi VNA Jan 19--The Vietnamese State Council has decided to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order on V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Republic. The decision was made in recognition of his outstanding contributions to consolidating and promoting the friendship, militant solidarity and all round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and on the occasion of his 60th birthday. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 19 Jan 86 OW] /12712

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Hanoi VNA Jan 20--Ian Stanley Lincoln, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia to Vietnam, today presented his credentials to Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho. The vice president had a cordial conversation with the Australian diplomat. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 20 Jan 86 OW] /12712

PEACE COMMITTEES SUPPORT PROPOSAL--Hanoi VNA January 20--The Soviet Union's proposal for the total abolition of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and various kinds of other mass extermination weapons is full of humanism and meets the ardent aspiration of the world people including the Asian people for a life in peace, independence and progress, says a statement of the Vietnam Peace Committee and the Vietnam Committee for the International Year of Peace. The statement goes on: "The Soviet Union's peace initiative proves that the Soviet Union strictly and faithfully abides by the goals agreed upon at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva last November. The Vietnam Peace Committee and the Vietnam Committee for the International Year of Peace affirm the Vietnamese people's determination to strive together with the peoples of other countries in the region to build Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, making worthy contributions to the world people's common struggle against the danger of a nuclear war, for peace and international security." The Most Venerable Thich Minh Chau, vice president of the Asian Buddhist Church for Peace and president of the Vietnam Buddhist Centre for Peace, on Jan 18 called on all Buddhist followers in the country to take part in the nationwide movement in support of the proposal. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 20 Jan 86 OW] /12712

PROFESSOR ELECTED MEMBER OF ACADEMY--Hanoi VNA Jan 20--Prof. Dao the Tuan, director of the Vietnam Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, has been elected member of the All-Union V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the Soviet Union. The academician certificate was handed to Prof. Dao the Tuan at a recent ceremony at the institute by V. Sevelukha, member and secretary of the Soviet Academy. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 20 Jan 86 OW] /12712

JUDICIARY AID MINUTES SIGNED--Hanoi VNA Jan 20--The minutes of the exchange of ratification instruments on assistance in civil affairs family law and penal code between Vietnam and Hungary were signed in Budapest on Jan 17. Signatories were Vietnamese Ambassador to Hungary Nguyen Lung and Hungarian Vice Foreign Minister B. Mikios, respectively empowered by the Vietnamese State Council and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 20 Jan 86 OW] /12712

CSO: 4200/566

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO VAN KIET REPORT TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

BK110353 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Dec 85 pp 1, 2, 3

[SRV Council of Ministers' Report, delivered by Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, at the 10th session of the SRV National Assembly on 24 December--passages between slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] /The Presidium, Comrade National Assembly Deputies,/

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I would like to present to the National Assembly a report on "the main orientations, tasks, and targets of the 1986 socioeconomic plan."

1. The status of implementation of the 1985 and 1981-1985 5-year socioeconomic plans.

2. The main orientations and tasks of the 1986 socioeconomic plan.

3. The main tasks, targets, and measures of various socioeconomic sectors.

4. Renovate planning, strengthen the guidance and management of plan implementation.

Part I

/The status of implementation of the 1985 and 1981-1985 5-Year Socioeconomic Plan/

/Comrade National Assembly Deputies,/

The year 1985 marks our people's great efforts in national construction and defense. Through the efforts of all sectors and echelons, through our people's spirit of overcoming difficulties, and with the gradual understanding of the resolutions of the sixth, seventh, and eighth plenums of the party Central Committee, /new results and progress/ have been registered in the implementation of the 1985 state plan.

In /agricultural/ production, despite the great natural calamities affecting the 10th-month rice crop, grain production in 1985, owing to the bumper winter-spring and summer-fall crops, showed an increase of 400,000 metric tons over 1984. This was mainly due to multicropping, crop shifting, intensive cultivation, the expansion of the high-yield rice area, and better supply of the means of production to the agricultural sector as compared with the previous years.

It was commendable that while the volume of grain production did not increase substantially, many provinces--such as Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Dong Nai, Long An, Nghia Binh, Vinh Phu, and so forth--overfulfilled their grain purchasing plans with a higher percentage than they did in the previous year.

The cultivation of industrial plants, fruit trees, and food crops continued to develop, with long-term and short-term industrial plants increasing by 16 and 5 percent respectively. A number of important crops, especially groundnuts, tobacco, tea, rubber, coffee, tung tree, and coconut palm, increased fairly substantially in terms of both area and output.

Animal husbandry, particularly cattle raising, developed fairly well. Compared to 1984, the herd of oxen went up by 7.6 percent, the numbers of buffalo by 2 percent, and the hog population in the southern provinces by 3.7 percent. The poultry population registered a fairly considerable increase, with many districts paying attention to raising ducks for export.

A total of 127,000 hectares of forest were planted, 18,000 hectares in excess of the planned target, an increase of 3 percent over 1984, with the numbers of trees intended for use as raw materials for paper and fiber production going up by 51 percent and trees for use as mine props by 36 percent. Initial progress was made in the caring for and maintenance and preservation of forests. Forest fires decreased. The afforestation movement developed fairly well among the people.

The marine products sector still maintained a fairly high rate of development. The volume of salt-water fish production increased by 5.3 percent over 1984 while the purchase and export of marine products went up by 10.6 and 15 percent respectively.

/In industrial, small industry, and handicraft production,/ despite the difficulties regarding energy, raw materials, and spare parts, many enterprises, through their practice of economic integration and joint venture, actively tapped more raw materials in their efforts to ensure that the state plan norms were fulfilled. As a result, the output of many products increased markedly: electricity up by 6 percent, steel by 8.5 percent, electric motors by 10 percent, phosphate fertilizer by 9 percent, insecticide sprayers by 20 percent, cement by 9 percent, and sugar by 12 percent.... Industrial production in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City continued to develop at a fairly high rate.

The volume of /freight/ increased by 3 percent over 1984. The communications and transportation service has begun to organize means of transport by coordinating the center and localities to ensure transport of a number of important goods, especially export-import goods for border provinces as well as fertilizers for agricultural production. The /postal/ service has increased communications lines in the service of northern border provinces. Some districts in the Central Highlands have further increased communications with Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

In /capital construction,/ efforts have been further concentrated on the key targets of the economy and key state projects. As a result, construction of many projects has proceeded as planned, and a number of projects have been accomplished and put into operation such as the third group of generators of the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant; the Xuan Mai prefabricated concrete factory; the Chuong Duong, Thang Long, and Mai Linh bridges; and the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Palace of Culture in Hanoi.

The plan norms /for exports/ are higher than those of 1984. The plan norms for such commodities as coffee, rubber, tin, and some fine arts and handicrafts goods have been fulfilled and overfulfilled.

The /compulsory collection and purchase/ of goods and market management have progressed well. Some of the commodities have increased as follows: soybean by 23 percent, peanut by 5 percent, fruits and vegetables by 3 percent, fresh fish by 2 percent. The network of socialist trade is being expanded.

The /distribution of labor and population/ to various new economic zones has surpassed the 1985 plan norm and has increased by 11 percent over 1984. The redistribution of labor within each province and each district has been carried out through many fruitful forms with good results.

In the fields /of scientific research/ and technical innovation, effort has been continually made to study the targeted state problems and many subjects of various sectors and in different domains. Many of these subjects have been experimentally applied to production.

The /general education service/ has continued its struggle to enhance the quality of teaching and learning, conduct the vocational education of students, and implement the problem for level-I education reform. The college and middle professional school service continues to combine learning, teaching and scientific research with the support of production and the people's livelihood.

Cultural, artist, and exhibitive information activities/ [slantline as received] have taken place in many localities in an animated and fruitful manner on many festive days. The First National Sports and Physical Education Congress was successful with many new records to mobilize the sports and physical training movement.

The public health service has positively fought epidemics by providing medical care and controlling the spread of some epidemics.

All sectors and echelons have shown more concern about caring for sick and wounded soldiers, fallen heroes' survivors, and meritorious revolutionary families. The family planning campaign has received due attention in cities and some regions.

The success of the district-building work has been quite impressive. Some 150 districts have carried out their businesses successfully. In a spirit on dynamism and self-reliance, many districts have made visible progress in building the agroindustrial structure, strengthening national defense and security and especially in developing agricultural production and increasing the production of export goods.

/In socialist transformation,/ the southern provinces have basically completed agricultural cooperativization, involving 85.5 percent of the cultivated land and 87.2 percent of peasant families in production collectives and agricultural cooperatives. The Zone 5 and northern provinces have continued to perfect the mechanism of production quotas assigned to production groups and individual laborers. Technical services for agriculture have developed in a number of localities. As many as 15 provinces and cities have experimented with the new model of rural economy combining agriculture, industry, trade, and credit operation in one cooperative. Many forms of the transition period have been successfully applied in the transformation of private industry and commerce.

While stepping [up] economic construction, we have continued to strengthen and consolidate national defense and security, defeating many schemes and acts of land-grabbing and the multifaceted war of sabotage of the enemy. The combination of economic activities with national defense and vice versa in all areas, first of all, in the northern border provinces, has also made new progress.

/National Assembly Deputies:/

With the implementation of the 1985 plan, we have concluded the 1981-85 5-Year Plan worked out by the Fifth National Congress of the party and approved by the National Assembly at its sixth session at the end of 1982.

The past 5 years have been a period of strenuous efforts by our entire people in overcoming the state of underdevelopment in technical and material bases; the shortages of food, consumer goods, energy, and raw materials; the heavy consequences of natural calamities; and the wicked acts of confrontation and sabotage by the enemy. In those 5 years our people and armed forces, under the party's leadership, have won big successes in carrying out the two strategic tasks, although in our practical activities we have made quite a few mistakes and errors.

Compared with the 1980, [as received] some products have increased by 1.5 to 2 times, such as food and major long-term industrial crops (mainly rubber, tea, coffee, and coconut); the herds of buffalo and oxen; the quantities of fish, crude sugar, tobacco, textiles, paper, electricity, and cement. Export output in the 1981-85 period doubled compared with the corresponding period from 1976 to 1980.

In particular, food production though still slower and lower than planned, was up from 14.4 million metric tons in 1980 to 18.2 million tons in 1985. In conditions of material shortages and inadequate irrigation, especially in the Mekong Delta, and of repeated natural disasters almost every year in the Red River Delta and the northern part of central Vietnam, our country has increased production by nearly 1 million tons of food each year. This figure of great significance demonstrates our capability to develop food production in the future.

With the basic completion of agricultural cooperativization in Nam Bo and by stepping up the socialist transformation of private industry and trade, socialist production relations have been established in various economic sectors in the entire country.

Hundreds of projects above norm and many medium and minor projects jointly built by the state and the people have helped increase our national economy's capabilities and the supply of many essential products for society.

The peasants' living standard has been on the whole stabilized and improved another step. Peasants in many areas have been provided with better food, clothing, housing, and utensils. Jobs have been created for millions of people in town and country alike. Meanwhile, education, science and technology, culture, public health, and social welfare have continued to develop.

The successes and progress achieved by Vietnam are the results of the sacrificial struggle and creative labor of our people and combatants and of large numbers of cadres throughout the country, of the great and effective assistance and cooperation of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, and of the special alliance among the three Indochinese countries, and of the support of our international friends. This success and progress have proved that the objectives for the 1981-85 5-year plan laid down by the Fifth Party Congress and in the resolutions of the past party plenums are in accordance with the country's life.

Noteworthy is the fact that in the recent past, following the Fifth Party Congress, the resolutions of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Plenums of the Fifth Party Central Committee have helped to more strictly apply and concretize the laws governing the development of our country's economy and society in the current stage. We have gradually affirmed that the basic viewpoint on renovating the economic management system is to fully abolish bureaucratism and subsidization and to fully shift to the socialist system of economic accounting and business transactions in accordance with the plan as the center and with the principle of democratic centralism. The year of 1985 with its grand festive days--the 40th anniversary of the National Day and the 10th anniversary of South Vietnam's liberation--stirred up the masses revolutionary fervor. The promulgated resolution of the Eighth Party Plenum has created confidence and enthusiasm among the cadres and laboring people as [word indistinct] new capabilities in production and trade in the entire country. There have been many models of new ways of doing business, reorganizing production, redeploying manpower, reducing waste of material and labor, lowering production costs, increasing labor productivity, and gaining profit in trading activities--as demonstrated by the machine-tool plant No 1, the 8 March textile plant, and the grain business corporation in Ho Chi Minh City.

Such models can be found in any locality and have constantly increased. Despite some weaknesses--which will be discussed later--in the readjustment of prices, wages, and funds, the renovation of the management system in accordance with the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Party Plenum resolutions constitutes a truly new factor having great impact on the exploitation of internal and external capabilities and on opening up prospects for our country's further economic development.

/Dear National Assembly Deputies:/

Apart from the results and progress mentioned previously, the implementation of the 1985 socioeconomic plan still displays /many weaknesses./

/In agriculture,/ the 10th-month rice area has remained unstable and has decreased by more than 130,000 hectares as compared with 1984. The grain production plan has not been fulfilled. Subsidiary crop production has made no progress over recent years. In particular, attention has not been paid to the intensive cultivation of subsidiary crops, the yield of which has increased slowly. No remarkable changes have been noted in the processing, transportation, and consumption of subsidiary crops.

Regarding livestock breeding, the number of hogs, especially sows, in the north has decreased, partly due to floods, but mainly due to feed shortages and the failure to properly organize purchase and collection work.

Timber production has decreased by 4 percent as compared with 1984, partly due to the increasingly difficult conditions for exploitation and the failure to ensure that necessary material supplies are up to requirements. This has also been due to the failure to promptly improve guidance and managerial work and to the fact that only 30 percent of the plan for timber delivery to the center has been fulfilled. As a result, the supply of timber has been very unstable, especially for capital construction.

Regarding /industrial/ production, the wastage of supplies and production-related expenditures have remained too large while production costs have remained high and product quality has been poor. The output of some important products has increased only slightly.

The situation of capital dispersal in the construction of projects below norms has not been overcome, especially in some localities and sectors. These projects include those which have been recently designed and built simultaneously and those hwich have been built without economic and technical rationalization, thereby causing big wastes. Still worse is that some projects have not been planned.

There remain many difficulties in passenger transportation and in the people's travel.

/Export value/ has increased slowly. The production of export goods has remained [word indistinct] because of the failure to concentrate on turning out large amounts of certain items. The quality of export goods has failed to meet the requirements mentioned in the contracts as well as the world market's needs.

There are many reasons for these shortcomings and weaknesses which have developed over the past many years, but the direct reason is specifically the management and direction by the Council of Ministers in planning and managerial work and guidance in plan implementation.

/In plan deployment,/ a balance has not been secured and many norms have not been set by the lower echelons, but by upper echelons, which there have been no steady and uniform measures to implement the plan. Despite some progress, /guidance and direction/ by the Council of Ministers and other ministries has not been concentrated on key objectives, especially in capital construction and material supply. The study of policies of economic leverage has not been properly organized to promptly remove difficulties and obstacles in production, trade, and life.

To the 3rd quarter of 1985, the economic situation developed well, but from the beginning of the 4th quarter, due to the shortcomings in the readjustment of prices, wages, and funds, market prices have experienced complicated fluctuations, thereby affecting many aspects of socioeconomic activity. The 8th Party Plenum resolution and the 28th resolution of the Political Bureau are quite correct. But the Council of Ministers must be responsible for the shortcomings directly involving the direction by the Council of Ministers Standing Committee. May we severely criticize these shortcomings before the National Assembly.

In general, toward the end of 1981-85 5-Year Plan, apart from the new progress and factors to be affirmed and developed, our country's economy is still facing acute difficulties. Agricultural and industrial production has not been stabilized. The great balances in our national economy have remained strained. Production and construction have not been rearranged. Though established, the new production relations have remained at a low level. Our socialist economy has not been consolidated. The available manpower, land, and equipment have been exploited improperly. The cultural and educational quality has improved slowly, and our socialist legal system has not been implemented scrupulously.

This situation requires very positive policies and measures for the 1986 plan to promptly systematize and steadily advance socioeconomic and legal activities.

/Part II/

/The Main Orientations and Tasks of the 1986 Socioeconomic Plan/

/Comrade National Assembly Deputies:/

We are entering 1986, the first year of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, with new and very great tasks. The 1986 plan is established based on the requirement of continually and thoroughly understanding the socioeconomic duties and targets in the initial stage of transition to socialism which the Fifth Party Congress has laid down based on the real socioeconomic situation and the calculation of exploitable internal and external potentials.

The year of 1986 must pave the way for success in the implementation of the tasks in the 5 years from 1986 to 1990. To develop domestic potentials and use the materials coming from outside, it is decisive that we should continue to correctly implement the Fifth Party Central Committee's Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Plenum resolutions, and especially the Ninth Plenum resolution. These resolutions are actually a system of guidelines which reflect the new economic thinking and form a relevant management system to eliminate bureaucratic centralism and subsidization and create the most favorable conditions for primary production and business installations to carry out economic accounting and socialist business transactions based on the central task of planning.

/The main guidelines and tasks of the 1986 plan/ are:

--To continue to regard agriculture as the foremost front and, first of all, to increase quickly the production of grain and food products, develop vigorously the production of consumer and export goods and the products of the key heavy industries in service of agriculture, consumer industries, communications and transport; to promote export and import operations and external economic activities;

--To promote the redistribution of the workforce; rearrange and reorganize production on a nationwide scale, especially in the 400 districts, in the municipalities, major industrial centers, and at the grassroots units; make good use of existing manpower and land resources and material and technical bases to boost production and business;

--To satisfactorily solve the question of distribution and circulation of goods; ensure state control of the market; systematically stabilize prices, finance, money, and the people's life.

--To continue intensifying socialist transformation and consolidating socialist production relations in the whole country, with appropriate forms and steps; enhance the level and quality of agricultural cooperativization in Nam Bo; step up socialist transformation of privately-run industry and trade; transform and reorganize small trade; and strengthen the socialist economic sector;

--To establish a new managerial mechanism, especially by respecting the initiative of the production and business establishments; heighten the power and responsibility of the district level, in economic organization and management.

--to reorganize the state management apparatus; distinguish the function of administrative management from the function of production and business management; reduce personnel, streamline the system of production and business, and assign cadres in a way consistent with the demands in building a new economic structure; and renovate the managerial mechanism.

--To consolidate and strengthen national defense and security; ensure that all combat and combat-readiness requirements are met in order to defeat all land-grabbing attacks of the enemy at the border as well as the enemy's multifaceted sabotage schemes and tricks.

The purposes of implementing the abovementioned tasks are to further stabilize the socioeconomic situation, consolidate national defense and security, accelerate production, stabilize the people's livelihood, create a source for capital accumulation, and prepare favorable conditions for more vigorous steps of development in the coming years.

In the current socioeconomic situation of our country, all our people and troops must uphold self-reliance and self-support spirit, overcome difficulties at the very grassroots level, work hard to produce and practice strict thrift, and oppose waste in production as well as in consumption in order to accumulate capital for socialist industrialization. We must emphasize improving management and applying scientific and technical innovations in order to increase labor productivity, reduce production costs and transportation charges, and enhance the quality of products and the results of investment. In providing operating guidance, the authorities of all sectors at all levels must resolutely rearrange the organization, reassign cadres, modify the working method, and enhance the sense of responsibility, organization, and discipline.

/Part III/

/The Main Tasks, Targets, and Measures of Various Socioeconomic Sectors/

/I. Agricultural Production, Forestry, and Aquatic Products/

/Comrade National Assembly Deputies:/

In 1986, a better level of concentration must be reserved for the foremost front, that is, /agriculture./ The most important, No 1 task is food production (including rice, secondary crops, and farinaceous plants). Efforts must be made to achieve, without fail, 20 million metric tons. That is a most essential food-production level so that we will attain a better food-consumption level and will have some food in reserve.

The main direction we must follow is to concentrate material conditions in order to practice intensive cultivation in the areas with a high commodity percentage, in the areas where successful crop production will be achieved, and in the areas with large food requirements which are now encountering food difficulties. Meanwhile, special attention must be paid to achieving extensive cultivation in all areas; each locality must create and increasingly expand a high-yield rice area.

Along with practicing rice cultivation, we must step up intensive cultivation and expand the areas of all subsidiary crops, mainly corn, while redistributing the workforce in each region and locality, and we must move toward using all lands on which secondary crops and farinaceous plants can be grown.

We must organize well the procurement and transportation of subsidiary crops, resolve processing problems, and adopt policies to encourage the improvement of diet suited to the food-production conditions in each locality, in order to gradually lessen the transportation of food from one area to another.

Regarding measures, it is mainly necessary to step up the water conservancy work, especially in key areas such as the Mekong and Red River Deltas and to restore canal, dike, and dam systems as well as irrigation works in areas affected by typhoons and flooding.

It is necessary to supplement draft forces and pumping means in order to enlarge the winter-spring and summer-fall rice crops; promote the production of manure and green fertilizer; apply technical advances; and ensure that good seed is used. We still do not have sufficient fertilizer and insecticides. Apart from the quantities supplied by the central level, all localities should use part of their foreign exchange obtained through exports of industrial crop products, [words indistinct], or special-product rice and rice from high-yield areas to import more fertilizers and insecticides to be used for food production.

On the basis of stepping up production, we must strictly economize on grain, do a good job in mobilizing grain, ensure that the state mobilization level will increase by 9 percent over 1985, and materialize state unified management and monopoly on grain business. In addition, it is necessary to launch movements to economize on grain consumption, to combat the bad moonshining practice, and to restrict the use of rice in stockbreeding.

We must pay attention to developing /industrial crops,/ especially short-term industrial crops, and we must create, without fail, specialized cultivation areas for concentrated investments and intensive cultivation in order to rapidly increase the commodity volume of production. In 1986, peanut production is expected to increase at least 10 percent; soybeans, at least 16 percent; tobacco, 7 percent; and sugarcane, 32 percent. Special attention must be paid to growing cotton and mulberries in order to obtain more raw materials for fabric production. Meanwhile, we must develop the production of jute, flax, and sword hemp in suitable areas for export, and we must import raw materials for the textile sector.

For /long-term industrial crops,/ such as rubber trees, coffee, and tea, we must concentrate investments on existing areas. Meanwhile, seeking to achieve close coordination in the distribution of workers and land and in the combination of the state-managed, collective, and family sectors, we must enlarge the cultivated areas in order to, primarily, ensure that the agreements signed with other countries are fulfilled. Rubber production should increase 5 percent; coffee, 38 percent; and tea, 11 percent. We must accelerate the movement to cultivate coconut trees, tung trees, anise, cinnamon, and fruit trees.

In stockbreeding, we must rapidly develop the hog and poultry populations, meet food and export requirements, enlarge the buffalo and cattle population in all areas, especially in the midlands, the mountain region, and the central highlands. We must systematically consolidate state-run stockbreeding, give attention to collective animal husbandry, encourage family livestock breedings, and ensure that all requirements in feed, breeding animals and veterinary care are met. The hog population should increase 11.7 percent; poultry, 11 percent; and buffalo and cattle, 7-8 percent.

/2. Forestry,/ we must launch a widespread arbor movement, accelerate the rate of covering barren hills with greenery, and preserve existing forests. [numbers as received] We must closely coordinate forestry, agriculture, and the processing industry, and we must coordinate afforestation with the cultivation of special-product trees, such as tung trees, anise, and cinnamon and with settled farming and settled life. We must rapidly overcome the practice of deforestation for terraced cultivation.

We must carry out lumber exploitation according to plan and in accordance with technical regulations, develop lumber processing, and make full use of wood in all tree tops and branches in order to enhance the efficiency of lumber exploitation and use. The 1986 lumber production should be 1.4 million cubic meters.

/3. Aquatic products./ We must continue to develop aquatic farming, especially shrimp raising for export in the delta and coastal areas; make full use of and practice well intensive fish raising in all freshwater areas; organize well the supply of services at sea in support of fishing and promote the aquatic product processing industry. In 1986, the fish catch should increase 2 percent and maritime products exports, 10 percent compared with 1985.

/II. Industrial, Small Industry, and Handicraft Production./

It is necessary to ensure, on a priority basis, a uniform balance of material conditions for the most essential products such as coal, electricity, oil, gas, cement, wood, fertilizers, and staple consumer goods, in order to fulfill the prescribed plan. At the same time, it is necessary to continue to find other material sources in order to supplement the plan, and especially to prepare conditions for further increasing production in 1987.

It is necessary to encourage cooperatives and families to develop small industries and handicrafts, especially occupations specializing in producing export goods, in order to provide jobs for unemployed urban laborers and extra workers in various organs and enterprises.

There must be an obvious change in the enterprises' managerial work, applying the system of economic accounting, practicing strict thrift, reducing material and labor waste, increasing production and the quality of products, striving to gain profits for the budget in trading industrial goods, closely managing goods produced, and ending the status of distributing supplies and goods not in accordance with the plan.

We must increase coal production, an extremely important source of energy in the development of many sectors of the national economy and people's life, by 11 percent over 1985. We must encourage the exploitation of small coal miners' livelihood. The Ministries of Food and Home Trade must provide enough grain and foodstuffs. The state bank must promptly ensure that wages keep up with productivity.

Production of electricity must be increased 12 percent. We must strengthen managerial work and apply technical advances in order to save from 5 to 10 percent in coal and oil consumption.

We must ensure implementation of the plan to supply oil and coal to the electricity sector and the permanent storage of coal at power plants.

Fertilizers of all types must be increased 6 percent. We must encourage small-scale exploitation of phosphorus mines in various provinces to increase the source of fertilizers for agricultural production.

Moreover, we must ensure an increase in chemical products such as acetylene, chemical fertilizers, batteries, and soda over 1985 levels to meet the needs of various economic sectors.

Steel production must increase by 2.6 percent. The rate of quality steel production must be raised. We must apply technical advances to cast iron and electricity production and restore the small steel-processing furnaces at the grassroots installations to increase production.

Regarding electronics and engineering, we must increase production of spare parts for repairing machinery, equipment, and agricultural implements, water conservancy equipment, communications and transportation, and the food-processing industry, as well as increase production of metallic and consumer goods, and so forth.

We must expand gas and oil survey and exploitation, intensively prepare for exploitation, strive to produce crude oil rapidly, and step up the search for, and survey of, minerals [word indistinct] materials to meet the current urgent needs.

In addition, we must accelerate the production of other construction materials such as bricks, tiles, stones, and other adobe construction materials in all localities in order to meet the people's construction needs.

/Regarding the consumer goods industry and the processing of farm products and foodstuffs./ We must secure all necessary conditions for producing a number of essential goods, such as cloth, writing paper, drugs, and export goods, while developing all the potential of central and local enterprises, small industries, and handicrafts, and achieving economic integration to expand the production of consumer goods.

Due to the limited source of cotton and yarn, we shall maintain the 1986 level of cloth production, but increase that of gauze and towels and alter types and colors in accordance with public consumption requirements. Localities should restore sericulture and weaving as a handicraft to partly solve the clothing problem.

Paper production will be raised 9 percent to meet students' needs. Special attention should be paid to newsprint production. The ministries of light industry and forestry should closely coordinate with the localities to ensure the supply of raw materials for paper mills and further increase the amount of paper. We must reorganize the supply of bamboo and wood for paper mills, especially the Vinh Phu paper mill.

Regarding other consumer goods, the plan specifies that sugar production will increase by 5.5 percent, cured tea by 16 percent, canned foods by 13 percent, and cigarettes by 2 percent in 1986.

Production of wooden ware, pottery, chinaware, grassware, plastic ware, rush and bamboo or rattan goods, and so forth will also increase to meet public needs.

/III. Communications, Transportation, and Postal Service./

Regarding the rail services, we must ensure enough coal for trains, mobilize to the maximum the available locomotives and cars, increase warehouses at a number of railroad stations, build more railways, improve the quality of rails, and strive to rapidly increase the turnaround of trains.

Regarding sea routes, we must continue to dredge Haiphong and Cua Lo harbors and all seaports and river mouths. We must determine the sources of goods to rationally deploy and properly use the capacity of ocean-going ships plying domestic and international sea routes, and increase the facilities of sea transportation to Hanoi Harbor and western Nam Bo provinces.

Attention must be paid to river transportation, using both mechanized and rudimentary means of transport. We must fully use the potential of wind and water power, and the available rivers and arroyos.

We must quickly increase the rudimentary means of transport on village and district communications lines, properly organize representative agencies to exploit goods in 2-way systems, reorganize the available automotive transport force, effectively use gasoline and oil, and strictly conserve them and avoid waste.

We must properly maintain and repair civil aircraft, and improve and expand services in order to increase the collection of foreign currency.

We must strive to improve the quality of the postal services and of communication and liaison operations, and concentrate on completing the construction of a number of postal projects in order to put them into operation in 1986.

/IV. Capital Construction Investments./

Capital construction investments for 1986 should be concentrated on key projects. Widespread investments must be stopped. We must strictly practice thrift and oppose waste in order to save at least 10 percent of the expense in building and in capital construction. We must mobilize investments from localities, enterprises, cooperatives, and the people according to the motto: "The state and the people, the central and localities, work together." However, we must formulate plans to ensure sufficient construction materials for various projects. We must avoid using construction materials of one project for another project.

Applying these measures, we will be able to increase the general construction volume of the national economy more than in 1985, although the budget provided by the state is limited.

The 1986 invested capital is arranged in the following order:

Priority is accorded to those key projects with construction shifted to the next phase, the most important being those concerning coal, electricity, oil and gas, chemicals, engineering, and communications; to joint projects with foreign countries; to the targeted use of workforce and land; and to cultural and social development.

Attention should be attached to making homogenized investments and selective in-depth investments and ensuring the full use of the capacity of existing enterprises and installations.

We must resolutely suspend the construction or reduce the construction rate of those projects or subprojects that are not yet truly essential. No investments will be made for those projects for which the economic and technical considerations have not yet been approved. Exert strict control over starting the construction of new projects, including those to be built with the capital provided by localities and grassroots units, in order to avoid capital dispersal and waste. We must ensure a sufficient investment level for construction in the capital city of Hanoi.

In accordance with this guideline, the capital construction investment structure, under the centralized central government's 1986 budget, is expected to be as follows:

/Industrial/ investments will make up 39.9 percent of the total--with the bulk reserved for the Hao Binh and Tri An hyrdoelectric power plants, so that we can put the first turbine group into operation by 1987, for the Vung Tau oil and gas project and for coal mines. We must continue investment in the Pha Lai power plant, the Ha Tien cement plant, the Cam Pha engineering center, the Hue city auto repairs center for coal mining areas, the Qui Hop tin union, and so forth.

Investments in /agriculture and forestry/ for 1986 constitute 24.2 percent. The 1986 investments, which show a slight increase to 26.5 percent, are primarily aimed at helping reach the targets on food production, labor distribution, land reclamation, and the cultivation of long-term industrial crops. Priority is accorded primarily to investments in water conservancy in order to ensure accomplishment of projects in accordance with the speed determined for 1986. Central level-supplied investments are concentrated on key projects and are intended to provide part of the materials so localities can build third-level canals and irrigation works--those for use in limited rice growing areas. We must mobilize all sources of capital to ensure further the cultivation of rubber trees, coffee, tea, and special-product trees; to expand the afforested area; and to send more people to build new economic zones and get them to adopt settled farming and settled life.

In the /communications area, transportation, postal services, and communications/ investments make up 16 percent and are mainly designed for concentrated construction of communciations hubs and communications lines in support of national defense and for expanding large economic areas.

In /other fields,/ we must ensure sufficient capital for building grain storage. Attention must be given to investing in cultural and social work, cadre training, and scientific and technical application in production. Investments must be reserved for housing construction in Hanoi and coal mining areas. Investments must also be made for border provinces and the central highlands. All sectors and echelons should carefully verify the itemized investments and concentrate conditions for the key projects.

/V. Export-Import and Economic Cooperation with Foreign Countries./

We must attach importance to investments in order to create new capabilities for or achieve better output in the production of agricultural, aquatic, industrial, small industry, and handicraft products for export; and we must ensure sufficient supplies of materials for production and adequate procurement of commodities for export. We must continue to perfect and supplement the already promulgated policies on export-import and foreign economic relations in order to encourage vigorous production of exports and exportation.

We must do a good job in arranging and organizing export-import work in order to raise export values; tightly manage imports; ensure export-import quality and efficiency; and ensure best implementation of the agreements with foreign countries, primarily with the Soviet Union, in both the quantity and quality of export.

Export value is expected to increase by a minimum of 14 percent; import value, 6 percent. The export level is still low considering the requirements and our capabilities. We must continue to tap all sources to increase the level. For important commodities such as rubber, coffee, tea, peanuts, and coconut oil, localities have the responsibility to deliver their products to the central level according to plan, in order to guarantee that all international commitments are met. All central-level sectors are responsible for ensuring appropriate profits for the producer and localities.

We must accelerate the implementation of programs for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with socialist countries according to the signed treaties, and we must expand economic cooperation with Laos and Cambodia in the spirit of mutual assistance. All cooperatives and integrated activities between the two countries and between sectors and localities must be reflected and proportionally incorporated in plans.

We must encourage production sectors to obtain foreign loans or achieve economic integration with various localities in order to increase the volume and product lines of exports. All export-import activities of localities and sectors must be tightly managed and incorporated into plans. Strict economy on the use of foreign exchange must be exercised. It is forbidden to import luxury and consumer goods that can be produced and supplied domestically. Foreign exchange must be reserved primarily for importing finished and raw materials for production.

We must alter entry regulations and procedures and improve mercantile and air services in order to ensure security while creating favorable conditions for vigorously developing tourism and services and for obtaining more foreign currencies. We must rearrange labor-technical cooperation, make studies to modify investment regulations to make them more appropriate, and organize well the work to get foreign exchange from overseas Vietnamese in order to attract foreigners and overseas Vietnamese to invest for production and business transactions, or to send foreign currencies home in service of production.

/VI. Distribution, Circulation, and Livelihood./

We must continue to thoroughly grasp and correctly implement all party and state policies, and we must satisfactorily resolve all problems on prices, wages, and money.

For the immediate future, on the basis of developing production and cutting production expenses in order to lower manufacturing costs and on the basis of ensuring state control of the market, we must rapidly stabilize prices so as to stabilize the people's livelihood and speed up production development.

We must maintain the new price system which was recently regulated by the state, continue to define all types of prices, and modify a number of irrational prices. The central level and localities must tightly manage and control all production and business agencies and organizations regarding price fixing and observance. We must publicize to consumers the prices of materials and state-produced consumer goods; ensure that commodities are sold at the prescribed prices; and sternly punish speculators, price hikers, price devaluators, and market disrupters.

/We must reorganize and rearrange trade,/ reduce intermediary links, and reorganize procurement so that the state can control the bulk of agricultural, forest, aquatic, small-industry, and handicraft commodities, and control fully the products of state-run enterprises. We must also do this to ensure state control of the market. Efforts must be made so that the state will control 90 percent of wholesale goods and 70 percent of retail goods, with the remaining 30 percent of retail goods also put under state control through an organization according to commodity sectors. We must expand the retail and service systems.

In view of our population growth, it is expected that virtually all the procured, mobilized, and retail goods will show fairly good increases over 1985.

We must improve /finance-banking work,/ making it a truly effective lever, a tool to support and boost production and business and serve the people's livelihood, and we must reduce budget deficits and excess cash expenditures.

We must modify financial policies in order to ensure that the centralized budget is stabilized by major revenues; improve policies on export-import taxes, custom taxes, and commodity taxes; and determine profit margins and distributions.

We must fix tightly the levels of material and energy consumption, and workforces use, and we must eliminate all irrational expenses in order to reduce production and transportation costs at least 10 percent.

We must strictly economize on administrative expenditures, cut 15-20 percent of administrative expenses from the 1985 level, cut to the bone the purchase of instruments to equip organs and enterprises; and manage tightly loss compensations for production and business transactions. For a number of production installations for which, in specific cases, we still have to provide loss compensations, we must rapidly reorganize production, improve managerial organization, and strive to gradually reduce and move to finally eliminate loss compensations.

All banks must vigorously shift to the socialist business mechanism, meet all cash requirements by production and business installations, and step up credit activities in the service of production and capital construction.

/VII. Science and Technology/

We must organize and use more effectively the available scientific and technological assest, including social science, the natural sciences, and technology, with major attention paid to supporting the implementation of the essential tasks in order to solve the urgent problems in production, life, and national defense and, especially, the problems of grain, foodstuffs, staple consumer goods for society, export goods, and key industrial products. We must create substitute sources of raw materials and new materials and improve the organizations and policies so as to quickly apply the adopted scientific and technological advances to production.

We must determine the technological advances concerning agriculture, forestry, and blended agroforestry to effectively use labor, land, and resources and develop the advantages of industrial crops, livestock breeding, and other special products. We must step up scientific and technological work in the field of marine products and resources.

We must continue the basic general survey work in support of charting policies, using resources, and protecting the environment. This work must be implemented in a planned manner and with its key points. We must put forward zoning and delineation programs for each territorial zone and district.

We must step up scientific and technological studies and apply uniform measures to soon develop the most suitable technical skills for each sector and production installation. Modern industries must be combined with traditional industries; scientific and technological forces must be reinforced and reorganized; the managerial mechanism of science and technology must be perfected; and the accounting system must be applied gradually in all scientific operations.

The right to take the initiative in financial matters in particular must be expanded for the scientific and technological research organs, along the line of signing and implementing economic contracts, achieving alliance and joint operations with production and trade installations, and effectively boosting the rapid and broad application of scientific and technological advances to production and life.

/VIII. Population and Labor/

We must effect a really significant change in using social labor in 1986. This extremely important task is aimed at developing to the fullest the labor asset, redistributing labor in each enterprise, organ, sector, and locality and on the national scale. We must fully use the available lands and material and technical bases, develop sectors and jobs, increase the amount of products for economic construction, and improve the people's life.

In 1986 we must create more jobs for 1.3 million unemployed people and promulgate soon a labor obligation law and other policies aimed at ensuring that all people old enough and able to work can get a job and work effectively for society.

In the beginning of 1986, we must arrange all state organizations and apparatuses and the mass organizations in the center, provinces, and cities; perfect and simplify the lateral machineries of production installations; and ensure that everyone can get a suitable job and work with high productivity and quality.

Along with rearranging and organizing the management mechanism, we must intensify the close management of labor while implementing the specific policies, such as amending the personnel system, implementing the labor contract system, and encouraging workers and government employees to join the primary installations or go to build new economic zones.

All cities and towns should develop small industries and handicrafts, expand the contractual production of export goods and the processing of grain and foodstuffs, and develop the trade and service network, while sending a number of laborers to reclaim land in the outlying areas or build new economic zones, in order to promptly provide jobs to all unemployed laborers.

Those localities where labor and lands are still unused should rearrange and employ the greater part of district and provincial labor, along the line of achieving alliances among villages and among districts. They should open more cooperative installations while simultaneously developing collective and family economics.

What is extremely important is to send laborers to reclaim virgin lands; they may start the job with easy-to-break land. It is necessary to rely mainly on the capabilities of the people and locality and on positive assistance from the center. In 1986 we must deploy labor first in the planned development centers, mainly in the central highlands and northern border provinces to create conditions for life and production. At the same time, a number of people must be promptly transferred to these centers, but positive preparations must be made to receive a larger number of people in the 1986-87 dry season and in 1987. We must uniformly deploy the laborers dispatched, including the leading cadres of the party and mass organizations as well as those in the managerial, technical, and other sectors and occupations, in accordance with each area's production requirements. We must continue to help compatriots of various nationalities adopt fixed cultivation and habitation.

Regarding family planning, in 1986 we must intensify motivation work in coordination with economic, cultural, and social activities, while increasing necessary means and supplementing the policies in order to further lower the population growth rate.

/IX. Education, Training, Culture, Social Welfare/

Regarding education, we must continue to implement properly our educational reform program to raise the quality of our education. We must further step up career orientation and vocational education in the general education middle schools.

Regarding training, we must continue to reorganize the network of colleges and vocational middle schools and make rational assignments in training work, in accordance with the spirit of Resolution 73 and Directive 110 of the Council of Ministers.

We must renovate the student selection system for the 1986-87 academic year to link training more closely with the deployment and employment of students in various regions and localities. A district may select and send its own students to school in accordance with the requirements of its socioeconomic development.

It is expected that the number of students selected for colleges and advanced schools in the 1986-87 academic year will increase by 8 percent, that of vocational middle school students by 7 percent, and that of technical students by 19 percent.

'Regarding culture and art,' we must promote activities aimed at better serving the socialist ethical education and the formation of a new type of man. We must step up /information and propaganda work/ in accordance with the content of the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland. We must whip up an emulation movement for labor productivity and practicing economy, build a new socialist lifestyle, and combat outmoded customs and superstitious practices as well as other social vices.

We must manage publication work and use of newsprint more closely, and strive to increase the number of textbooks for students and the circulation of NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN. It is expected that the nubmer of copies of textbooks and newspapers being published will increase by 5 percent over 1985.

/Regarding public health and social welfare,/ we must improve the quality of services of the available public health network, intensify [word indistinct] and anti-epidemic measures, promptly detect and stamp out pockets of contagion, and prevent and fight labor-related diseases for workers. We must strive to meet the public health installations' material needs; ensure that all health stations can promptly control, examine, and treat the people's diseases; expand medical examination and disease treatment at home; and meet the requirements of installations in charge of caring for wounded soldiers. We will increase the number of sick-beds by 4.6 percent over 1985.

We must properly implement all policies, systems, and measures concerning the care for war invalids, dead heroes' families, those who have scored merits for the revolution, and retirees and give practical assistance to those faced with difficulties in their livelihood.

/Regarding physical education and sports,/ we must develop the successes of the first national physical education and sports festival, expand the physical training campaign among the people, and pay attention to promoting traditional sports. We must gradually set up national athletic teams, create conditions for participating in international competitions, and attach importance to building physical education and sports installations in accordance with each locality's conditions.

/X. Security and National Defense/

In the process of implementing socioeconomic tasks, we must actively create strength with which to ensure security and national defense. The combination of economy with national defense and vice versa must be reflected in the entire socioeconomic plan.

We must strive to ensure the supply of essential goods for the armed forces. Regarding the production and supply of goods for national defense, priority must be given to providing sufficient material supplies and energy as the essential products of national economy. We must improve the quality of products to be supplied for the armed forces in accordance with combat requirements, and these products must be used, transported, and maintained easily.

We must properly organize the armed forces to participate in economic construction in the cultivation, livestock breeding, food processing, construction, irrigation, and hydroelectric sectors, and to participate in cultural projects in localities. All this must be done with planning to ensure economic results and delivery of products and funds to the state budget. We must reorganize production and raise the production efficiency of national defense enterprises so that they can produce goods for national defense while using their technical capacity and labor properly to turn out consumer and export goods.

Generally speaking, plans for 1986 are arranged in a uniformly balanced manner and are focussed on essential products and the key capital construction projects of the national economy. Those plans, however, do not fully reflect the results of production reorganization and thristiness promotion in the localities and primary installations, because these tasks are still being carried out. For this reason, these plans will be supplemented during their implementation. Apart from the central government's efforts in supplying materials, the supply system will be expanded to allow sectors and localities to obtain additional supplies by themselves.

With such plans, it is expected that gross industrial output value will increase by 8.8 percent over 1985 and gross agricultural output value by 8.9 percent, export value by 14 percent..., gross social product by 7.9 percent, and national income by 8.8 percent.

Part IV

/Renovate Planning, Strengthen the Guidance and Management of Plan Implementation/

/Comrade National Assembly Deputies,/

To ensure successful implementation of the socioeconomic tasks mentioned above, we must, as far as organization and management are concerned, simultaneously and satisfactorily carry out the following urgent activities:

1. The 1986 plan, as it is now, calls for much effort, but it does not yet properly develop the potentials of the grass-roots and district levels. In view of this, we must take another step to /markedly renovate planning/ while renovating the mechanism of economic management and review and supplement plans so as to ensure more effective supervision over their implementation. The State Planning Commission must set forth guidelines for this at an early date.

As an immediate step, attention should be focused on the following points:

--Continue to review and readjust the nomenclature of essential products and key capital construction projects of the state so that more standardized and coordinated efforts can be concentrated on balancing material conditions.

--[Word indistinct] and supplement the planning system and the system of legal norms with the aim of broadening the initiative of the grass-roots and district levels on the basis of ensuring the central government's control over key norms that have a decisive impact on the national economy.

This spirit must be reflected immediately in the efforts by the various sectors and localities to prepare for the drafting of their plans for 1987, and we must ensure that plans are formulated truly from the grass-roots and district levels up. The plan of each province or municipality must consist of two parts--one integrating the plans of districts and the other integrating the plans of sectors.

2. In 1986, we must succeed in establishing the new mechanism of management with regard to the two aspects of guaranteeing the initiative of basic units in production and business and defining and strengthening the administrative-economic management function of the state machinery at all levels to create favorable conditions for the basic units to carry out economic accounting and socialist business. This is the most important measure for ensuring successful implementation of the 1986 state plan and the socioeconomic tasks in the coming years.

/3. Strengthen the Guidance and Management of Plan Implementation/

A plan adopted by the National Assembly is the main instrument for economic management. For this reason, we must provide guidance and administer management according to plan; uniformly concentrate on guiding and managing the main tasks and targets of the plan; and put an end to the administration of management not according to plan.

We must strictly guide the /rearrangement and reorganization of production and construction/ in conjunction with the transformation of old production relations, the consolidation of socialist production relations, and the division of labor and managerial responsibilities in each economic and technical sector and each area of the country.

/We must urgently organize the study and promulgation of a number of policies,/ to begin with the policies on export and foreign currency management; policies providing incentives for the practice of economization in production and construction; policies aimed at encouraging the use of labor and land, the exploitation of new economic zones....

/We must perfect the economic information system/ to promptly, fully, and accurately report production and business activities to provide a basis for the formulation and management of plans.

4. In 1986, we must thoroughly implement the various party resolutions on /perfecting the organization of the managerial apparatus, rationally deploy the contingent of cadres,/ and revise the work methods of various ministries and general departments and of each grassroots unit. We must adopt a policy aimed at attracting scientific, technical, and economic management cadres to the grassroots units, new economic zone, mountain areas, and Tay Nguyen

[Central Highlands]. We must immediately streamline the administrative apparatus and indirect personnel at the grassroots level and carry out the division of managerial responsibilities to suit the demand for the renovation of the managerial mechanism. We must revamp the apparatuses of various organs at all levels, do away at once with all intermediary levels, reduce the number of irrational organizations, and transfer cadres to strengthen the districts, precincts, and key grassroots units.

/5. We must widely launch a revolutionary movement of the working people/ of all managerial echelons to promote self-reliance, productive labor, absolute economization in production and life, and the study and application of the good experiences and effective work methods of various districts and grassroots units; to mobilize the aggregate strength of the state and the people to make the best use of the real potentials in labor, land...; to encourage various sectors and localities to take the initiative in seeking sources of supplies, raw materials... to increase production and help rectify the imbalances in the economy.

We must bring into full play the role and responsibilities of the mass organizations in formulating and implementing plans and closely coordinate the activities of various state organs and mass organizations to step up right at the beginning of the year the emulation movement to successfully implement the 1986 state plan.

/Comrade National Assembly Deputies,/

The tasks of socioeconomic building and development and of consolidating national defense and security in 1986, the 1st year of the 1986 1990 5-Year Plan, are the imperative demands of life. All sectors, localities, grassroots units, and districts must continue to gain a profound understanding of the resolutions of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Plenums of the party Central Committee, and our entire people and army must strongly develop self-reliance and international solidarity and must actively seek and exploit, with utmost dynamism and creativity, all potentials to continue supplementing the 1986 plan, thereby achieving a higher level of development.

As we have mentioned in the first part of this report, some of the moving forces that led to the progress of a number of localities and enterprises following the issuance of the resolution of the Eighth Party Central Committee Plenum were not totally dependent on material conditions. A reform of the administrative and managerial systems, or a necessary change of personnel may create favorable conditions for an enterprise to make noticeable headway. In reality, some changes in the organization of management alone have enabled a number of enterprises and localities to reduce production costs, increase output, and improve the quality of their products.

For this reason, the 1986 plan presented to the National Assembly today will continue to be supplemented in the course of its implementation. Perhaps, as a result of the recent mistakes made by the managerial organs, some comrade National Assembly deputies are still worrying about the prospects of the implementation of this plan. We promise to make every effort to overcome shortcomings and avoid mistakes. All mistakes, once discovered, will be dissected, criticized, and overcome in the spirit of self-criticism and criticism and with the sense of responsibility of the managers, especially of us, the Council of Ministers.

Perhaps, we all agree that this session of the National Assembly will practically greet the Sixth National Party Congress in this spirit.

Thank you comrades.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NHAN DAN HAILS 5TH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF HEROES

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[NHAN DAN 16 January editorial: "Shining Vietnamese Revolutionary Heroism"]

[Text] The fifth national congress of heroes and emulation fighters opens today. Some 218 units and collectives and 126 individuals are awarded the title of hero. Together with 223 emulation fighters country-wide, they symbolize the great and widespread patriotic socialist emulation movement under the party leadership to help implement the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland while simultaneously fulfilling the international duty.

They are the fresh and beautiful flowers of Vietnamese revolutionary heroism and represent the heroic people, army, and public security force. They are collectives and individuals with stalwart revolutionary will who have outstandingly fulfilled their assigned duties, carrying with them their shining armed exploits and marvelous achievements. They are the brilliant labor and combat examples of new socialist men who, exercising their collective mastery, are boundlessly loyal to their country; practice self-denial and work without regard for danger and hardships; lead a simple and healthy life; and devote their ability, intelligence, and force for the sake of a powerful and prosperous socialist country, the people's happiness, and the noble international duty.

They are also vividly dynamic and show creativity, courage, resourcefulness, sensitiveness to new things, and attachment to the people in performing their work and combat duties with high results.

The congress is further the miniature image of the various dangerous yet very glorious stages of our people have gone through, and of the great victories our people have won in order to have such a beautifully unified country and valuable life as the one we now have and of which all of us can be proud.

With confidence and love, we warmly welcome the heroic collectives, individuals, and emulation fighters who came from all parts of the country to find at this congress valuable lessons, fruitful experiences, examples full of persuasion, and a great source of encouragement for the next stage of our struggle. Respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh said: Heroes, emulation fighters, and progressive workers must take the lead to help other people progress while remaining always modest in learning from others in order to progress constantly.

Entering 1986, the first year of the 5-year 1986-90 plan and the year in which the sixth party congress will be held, all the party members, soldiers, and people should continue to struggle to implement the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

In light of the party Central Committee's eighth and ninth plenum resolutions, let us resolve to successfully implement the seventh national assembly's 10th session resolution, heighten vigilance, strengthen national defense and security, and strive to fulfill the 1986 state plan.

We should take the initiative in production and business at the grassroots level; urgently and resolutely engage in the new management system of socialist economic accounting and business transactions; develop production; increase the quality, productivity, and output; positively reduce production costs; strictly practice thrift; intensify managerial control of the market and prices; and take good care of the people's livelihood.

Although the socioeconomic situation is still difficult and complex, the revolution in our country is steadily advancing with many prospects. The good examples of heroes and emulation fighters motivate all of us to surmount all difficulties and to launch a broad mass revolutionary movement to emulate in national construction and defense and to score outstanding achievements to greet the sixth party congress.

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CSO: 4209/253

VO VAN KIET REPORT AT CONGRESS OF HEROES

BK201539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 19 Jan 86

["Report" on parts 1 and 2 of report by Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a recent national congress of heroes and outstanding emulators in Hanoi]

[Text] Dear friends: At the fifth national congress of heroes and outstanding emulators which was held recently in Hanoi, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, read a report highlighting revolutionary heroism and the spirit of collective mastery in the socialist patriotic emulation movement to successfully fulfill all tasks. The report includes three parts. Part 1 deals with the great achievements of the socialist patriotic emulation movement. Part 2 deals with the characteristics of Vietnamese heroes and revolutionary heroism. Part 3 highlights revolutionary heroism and the spirit of collective mastery in the socialist patriotic emulation movement to successfully fulfill all tasks.

In part 1, the report affirms the great achievements of the socialist patriotic emulation movement in the fields of production, construction, national defense, science and technology, education, public health, information, physical education and sports, and distribution and circulation. The report also manifests the great contributions of youths, women, elderly people, teenagers, and children to the building of socialism.

Next, the report affirms: Realities in fighting, production, and life prove that our party's lines, objectives, and major policies are correct. Realities also prove that the launching and organization of a vigorous mass revolutionary movement is the first and foremost measure and socialist patriotic emulation is the best form of collective mastery.

The role of advanced models and heroes and outstanding emulators is as valuable as the lively examples that help direct action, refine ethical quality, concretize party lines and policies, and furnish experience for organizing and carrying out the movement ever more satisfactorily and in a way close to everyday life.

It is the socialist patriotic emulation movement which has discovered, fostered, enhanced, and disseminated these examples in order to advance itself further and more seethingly with higher efficiency. This is an exceptionally valuable experience.

In part 2, the report affirms the characteristics of heroes. Our heroes and outstanding emulators are boundlessly loyal to the party, country, and people and are determined to make sacrifices and struggle for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, happiness of the people, and ideal of socialism. They are endowed with the spirit of socialist collective mastery; work diligently, intelligently, and creatively; show determination to overcome all difficulties; and persist in successfully fulfilling all assignments and set norms.

They also nourish a desire for knowledge and progress; are imbued with a high spirit of socialist patriotic emulation; and always try to surge forward.

Thus, the road to success of heroes and outstanding emulators is not at all an impossible task or a task that requires special talents. Anyone can learn, be they workers or engineers. Any task, whether it is simple or complex, can be performed if one has the will, the necessary measures, and the determination.

Due to different family situations and living environments, each of our heroes and combatants has his own personality reflecting the diversity and copiousness of Vietnamese revolutionary heroism and embodying the following five qualities:

1. Determining the course of actions correctly, possessing dynamic and creative management and work methods, and showing resourcefulness and bravery in combat. Our country is facing growing difficulties that were left by our former enemy and have been brought in by our new enemy and that are due to our poverty and backwardness, our lack of experience in management, and our inadequate material-technical bases. But one of the most harmful difficulties is that the people involved are balking at going ahead with their work and at carrying out renovation and are afraid of their responsibilities. All these constitute procrastination in economic thinking. It is particularly problematic that the hallmark of the deep-rooted ailments of red tape, bureaucracy, and state subsidies has aggravated the already existing difficulties--making things more difficult or turning easy things into prolonged difficulties. Struggling against conservatism, passivism, and the tendency to rely on others is very urgent and hard because these tendencies are very lingering and intrasigent.

Our hero units, heroes, and emulation combatants are those collectives and individuals who have exemplified themselves as new type workers, have clearly determined how to move forward, have overcome all difficulties in a dynamic and creative manner, and have been resourceful and brave.

Originating from their loyalty to the revolution and their profound realization of the realities, the country's needs, and the people's legitimate aspirations, they have found ways to follow and work methods to adopt. After careful thoughts, they usually have the courage to make up their minds and do their work with determination until the end. They have the nerve to cope with all obstacles, remain calm in facing public criticism, use realities as a means for persuasion, take the party's confidence as a prop, use the outcome and the trust of the people as a source of encouragement, and show no wavering in the face of any difficulties.

2. Striving to persist in learning and undergoing training to achieve their set goals, showing no conceit when winning and no frustration when failing, and being always on the offensive without giving in. Speaking about heroism means speaking about contributions and sacrifices and about persistent struggle. Even in cases of temporary failure, a hero should not feel frustrated but rather strive to achieve results at all costs, use realities as a means to persuade other people, and use sincere sentiment in helping his comrades and in joining them in fulfilling their duties.

3. Enthusiastically following the good things, studying and applying scientific and technical advances, implementing rational production and labor organization measures, and regard all these as the most important goals for the exploitation of potentials.

Stepping up the three revolutions--with the scientific and technical revolution being at the core--while renovating the economic management mechanism and rationalizing production and labor organization are of great importance. This is the shortest road to increased output, quality, and efficiency and to the elimination of the ailments of red tape, bureaucracy, and state subsidies.

As workers have to struggle with natural elements and difficulties every day, they can easily develop their initiative and experience. If they are determined to learn--learning from teachers, friends, and foreign countries--and if they apply their knowledge as soon as they have obtained it, their creativity will be more important.

4. Closely associate oneself with the collective, truly trust and rely on the collective, and develop a power that can persuade one's own colleagues and comrades-in-arms. The socialist revolutionary tasks, as seen in the light of the resolutions of our fourth and fifth party congresses, consist of building the laboring people's collective mastery system and simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions. What is important is that we must direct and create conditions for the masses to become the true masters of production and establishments so they can share the concern of their leaders and implement the latter's decisions in a dynamic, creative, and effective manner. It is because of having had such good leaders that many hero units have scored great deeds. It is also precisely because of having associated themselves closely with the collective, developed the potential of their units, and scored great achievements that many enterprise directors, cooperative chairmen, and military unit leaders have been awarded the titles of national heroes and emulation combatants.

Heroic performance can only be the outcome of a process of thinking and intending to muster, direct, and educate the masses to act in accordance with the national interests and the people's aspirations, which is unanimously carried out by a broad section of the masses. In addition, heroes must also be exemplary in their thoughts and actions.

5. Be frugal, honest, and disinterested; and be modest in learning to make progress. More than ever before, being frugal, honest, and disinterested constitute an exclusively valuable virtue. Frugality is a beautiful tradition of our people, requiring them to always behave the same no matter whether they are rich or poor. Austerity is a national policy and wasteful spending is an offense.

Faced with the existing difficulties, all our people, especially responsible cadres, must uphold their sense of responsibility and discipline and must be exemplarily clean in social life.

The report then reasserted: At no time in the past had our country's revolution met such great difficulties as in the past 20 years or so; and also at no time in the past were its successes so glorious.

We have triumphed over the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and have scored numerous important achievements in socialist transformation and construction. Led by the very heroic party, our people have built countless heroic legends in the socialist patriotic emulation movement--the ideological substance of which is revolutionary heroism or a product of our people's revolutionary struggle--thus attesting to the truth that revolution is the masses' undertaking and that the masses are the greatest hero.

There are still many difficulties lying ahead. The path we are following is long and very rough. But with the contingent of our heroes serving as a guide, our people are certainly not afraid. Nothing is more precious than independence, freedom, and socialism.

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CSO: 4209/253

HANOI, HAIPHONG, HCM CITY REVIEW EMULATION WORK

BK180920 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] From 14 to 16 January 1986, the VFF Committees of Hanoi, Haiphong, and Ho Chi Minh Cities held a conference in Hanoi to review emulation achievements and exchange experiences in the implementation of the front duties in 1985, discuss measures to accelerate the emulation in implementing the tasks of the front in 1986, and score achievements to greet the national congress of heroes and emulation fighters and the sixth party congress.

Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, presided over the conference. The conferees exchanged fruitful experiences of the three cities' fronts in electing people's councils; building the administration and the relations between the people's councillors and voters; motivating the people to support troop recruitment, reinforce the frontline, and implement the army's rear policy; mobilizing the people to emulate in practicing thrift; care for the elderly of all strata; build a new life, and so on.

The conferees were very happy to see that after 1 year of emulation, all the three cities have made new progress and gained valuable experiences that are being popularized countrywide. The Hanoi VFF Committee was recognized as the pioneer unit in the emulation movement of the front organizations of the three cities.

The conferees launched a new emulation movement to continually participate in building a firm and strong administration, consolidating the relations between the front and the administration, establishing the grassroots-level network of the front, and improving the working method of the front at all levels to suit the new situation and tasks.

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CSO: 4209/253

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO MAO ATTENDS GET-TOGETHER OF OUTSTANDING EMULATORS

BK190445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] and the HCMCYU Committee of Hanoi Municipality held a get-together of the delegates of heroes and outstanding emulators at the Children's Cultural Palace on the morning of 18 January. Comrades Vo Mao, first secretary of the HCMCYU Central Committee; Nguyen Tho Chan, director of the CPV Central Committee Emulation Department; representatives of the Hanoi party and people's committees; and hundreds of delegates of youths and children in the capital attended the get-together.

Comrade Tran Van Tan, secretary of the Hanoi Municipal HCMCYU Committee, informed the delegates of heroes and outstanding emulators of the movement for productive labor and for the building of a new lifestyle of youths in the capital and of the fact that the Hanoi HCMCYU Committee has organized and effectively and gradually put into operation the General Assault Youth Union for Economic Building in the Capital [Toongr Dqooij Thanh Nieen Xung Phong Xaay Duwngj Kinh Tees Thur Dqoo] and that key leading cadres have been sent to build a state farm of youths in the Lam Dong new economic zone to grow coffee for export.

Bringing into full play the success of the national congress of heroes and outstanding emulators and following the examples of selfless labor, fighting, and study of the heroes, the Hanoi HCMCYU Committee has launched an emulation movement in 1986 to achieve the following objectives: 100 percent of young workers registering to overfulfill planned norms while saving 18-20 percent of supplies and raw materials used in the production of 1 product unit; participating in the construction of six major water conservancy projects in Hanoi; enlarging the scale and raising the quality of activities of the General Assault Youth Union for Economic Building in the Capital; satisfactorily carrying out all tasks in support of the frontline strong points; maintaining public order and security; effectively controlling illegal traders and speculators who inflate prices; and making an effort to admit 60,000 youths into the HCMCYU, in 1986.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES ETHNIC PEOPLE'S MEETING

OW200456 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Jan 86

["Text" of address by Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, at the national get-together of representatives of various nationalities held in Hanoi on 13-15 December 1985 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the successful implementation of the party and state nationalities policy--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, I convey to you comrade representatives and to all compatriots of various nationalities in the entire country, our salutations and warmest sentiments.

One of Vietnam's fine traditions is the solidarity and harmonious union of all fraternal nationalities in national defense and construction, to which the ethnic compatriots have made very great contributions in the course of the country's long history, especially during the past more than a half century, under the party's leadership. From the beginning, our ethnic compatriots have come to the revolution with full confidence, overcoming all ordeals, constantly preserving their confidence, sacrificing everything for the revolution, and standing ready to lay down their lives. Their sentiments regarding the revolution are as pure as the sunlight and as beautiful as the Vietnamese land.

The Viet Bao base area before the August Revolution and during the anti-French resistance, the Ho Chi Minh trail during the anti-U.S. resistance, the people's war bunkers in the border villages and hamlets during the fight against Chinese expansionsism, the anti-French and anti-U.S. installations in the south, and numerous stories of heroic resistance from everywhere in the country have marked forever all ethnic compatriots' great contributions to the fatherland's independence and freedom.

The ethnic armed combatants, assault youth, and cadres have valiantly and tenaciously struggled right in their native villages and have, in response to the party's appeal, left their birth places to fight on various battlefields from north to south, displaying their noble patriotism and revolutionary heroism.

In socialist construction, the economic and cultural progress has brought about promising changes for the people and life in the ethnic people's areas. Ridding themselves of the old society, the ethnic compatriots have taken the path of collective work; joined the state-run economic installations; boosted agricultural, industrial, and forestry production and communications and postal services; developed education, culture, public health, cities, and towns; and gradually built new rural areas. All these achievements have gloriously contributed to the socialist revolutionary undertaking of the laboring people nationwide.

To the fatherland, socialism, the party, and Uncle Ho, the ethnic compatriots have manifested their extremely warm sentiments of attachment, which constitute a basis for them to develop their bravery, intelligence, and creativity in the resistance wars as well as in construction work. With their revolutionary enthusiasm, quality, and initiatives, the ethnic compatriots, together with the delta people, have glorified the beautiful human traits of our Vietnamese people. Their sacrifices and contributions over the past more than 50 years constitute a brilliant example in our national undertaking. The ethnic compatriots are therefore worthy of the gratitude, respect, and affection of the compatriots countrywide.

Comrades, the areas of habitation and activities of the ethnic compatriots play an important position in socialist construction and in the defense of the socialist fatherland as far as national defense is concerned, the majority of these areas are strategic bases of the entire country. Economically, these areas are endowed with great potential, attracting laborers in the exploitation of resources and economic and social development to secure a plentiful and beautiful life for the ethnic compatriots as well as the laboring people nationwide.

In socialist construction, the compatriots of each nationality in the mountainous areas as well as in the plains, upholding their nationality's revolutionary tradition and quintessence, are striving to find and will find creative ways to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions and apply the system of party leadership, people's mastery, and state management.

Those units recently cited as the heroic and other outstanding units have typically manifested the capacity to create organizational forms and conditions suitable for each nationality to develop production and build a new lifestyle.

The revolution of production relations in the ethnic people's areas should be conducted actively, but not hastily, in accordance with the local people's level and with each locality's socioeconomic conditions. We should achieve collectivization in agriculture, forestry, small industry, and handicrafts, from the low to the higher levels, and we should help develop the family economy and provide guidance for the individual economy. In this way can we gradually create socialist socioeconomic installations and, on this basis, establish new human relations in social life.

The reform of production relations in the ethnic people's areas should be further linked to the development of production forces. In each area, we should coordinate specialized cultivation with diversified cultivation, cultivate crops both in wet and dry fields, raise domestic animals and fowl, and grow aquatic products.

In the midlands and mountain region, it is our pressing and basic task to prevent forest destruction and fires, boost afforestation and cover bare lands and hills with vegetation by applying the method of combining agriculture with forestry, select the crop cultivation patterns which will yield high economic results, and protect the natural environment. We should do this with the correct understanding that now as in the future, this task is extremely important to ourselves and the entire country. This task is linked to the work of fixed cultivation and habitation and helps create areas of stable life and activities for the ethnic compatriots.

The scientific and technological revolution in the ethnic people's areas constitutes the decisive factor for economic, cultural, and social changes. Along with our traditional experience in agriculture, forestry, fishery, and industry, we should apply modern production methods and increase the number of advanced technical installations such as electric and hydroelectric power stations in particular, new soil-preparation tools, processing equipment, means of transportation, communications networks, and information and postal systems. With the central industry's assistance, local industry should properly implement this strategic task.

The ideological and cultural revolution plays a particularly important role in the ethnic people's areas in building a socialist culture and the type of people bearing the common characteristics of the Vietnamese and also the special features of each nationality, in developing to a new level the relations of solidarity and mutual assistance among the fraternal nationalities, and in fostering and motivating the masses of each nationality to rise up to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions.

At this point, we must further stress the importance of building districts into economic, agricultural, forestry, and industrial units and solid bastions for national defense. Districts should strive to build new rural areas with villages or border villages as the foundation blended with cooperatives and production units which practice various occupations and trades, and they should erect an economic infrastructure and cultural and social welfare projects for the public.

In border areas, we must build villages and hamlets in accordance with the defense and combat organization requirements as the previous generations have done, but at a higher level suitable to the present time.

Along with building new rural areas, districts should step up the building of towns and local political, economic, and cultural centers. Each district should grasp and develop all its forces; strive to achieve high productivity, quality, and efficiency in the economic and other spheres; and rapidly increase the amount of social products, national income, and the consumption and accumulation funds.

In the ethnic people's areas, many industrial enterprises are being and will be built, which should be linked to the local socioeconomic conditions, but they should not be detached from public life. The motivation of ethnic compatriots to participate in building these modern projects is very important because it will help create a harmonious development of the agricultural and industrial populations and contingents of ethnic workers within the Vietnamese working class while advancing the ethnic people to socialism more rapidly.

In the spirit of properly using all available sources of public and national wealth, each fraternal nationality should strive to vigorously develop its economic advantages and cultural characteristics and build a civilized and happy socialist lifestyle with an environment of harmony between people and the nature in each area--a socialist lifestyle with fine manners of each nationality. The fraternal nationalities will directly advance to socialism from their currently low level of economic and cultural development. They will be able to create economic, cultural, and social models suitable to each nationality; gradually eliminate the difference of development among the various nationalities; and build a plentiful multifaceted socialist life in all areas of the country. Each nationality should preserve and uphold its sweet customs and manners and the special features of its diet, food processing, clothing, and home architecture as well as its cultural, literary, and art creation and enjoyment and its social life and organization. This is a fine contribution to building socialism of the great ethnic family in our Vietnamese country. This is also a successful implementation of the party and state nationalities policy. To this end, we should attach great importance to developing the educational system from the basic to the higher levels, and we should apply measures consistent with the economic and social conditions of each nationality and locality in order to motivate the ethnic youth and children to go to school.

Along with raising its knowledge of the common written language, each nationality should, depending on its ability and requirements, build and develop its own written language, create favorable conditions for developing its traditional cultural assets, expand its basic educational system, and step up propaganda work among the people.

Each nationality should soon create uniform contingents of laborers and cadres with many skillful persons who are able to gradually settle its problem in socioeconomic development. Only the ethnic compatriots and cadres can understand their nationalities in the most profound manner. To develop all its fine traditions and all the potential of the native land in the building of a socialist society, let each nationality exercise its collective mastery and actively advance; let each person, installation, and district grow stronger; and let the nation's capabilities develop uniformly to achieve successes for the country.

To successfully implement the party and state nationalities policy, we must boost the basic and comprehensive study of the nature and society, with guidelines for each nationality; contribute to developing specific viewpoints and measures aimed at implementing the party and state policy in accordance with the socioeconomic and tribal characteristics; and avoid the patterned mechanical attitude.

All sectors, administrative echelons, and people in the entire country should fully understand their duties and responsibilities toward the ethnic compatriots, intensify their assistance to and support for them in all aspects, pay special attention to fostering ethnic cadres, build projects and plans for socioeconomic development, and promulgate and implement management policies and systems suitable for each ethnic people's area.

Our party, state, and people attach importance to creating favorable conditions for all nationalities to develop and make their greatest contributions to building and defending the socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/253

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM VAN DONG SPEAKS AT DAMMING CEREMONY

OW121241 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Speech by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, at the 9 January ceremony in Hao Binh City marking the completion of the second phase of damming of the Da River--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Today, together with Comrade Talyzin, representative of the communist party, government, and people of the Soviet Union, I am very pleased to witness this great event in our country, an extremely important one regarding Vietnamese-Soviet friendship.

Since the day you and I launched the first phase of damming the Da River, you have continuously worked with an extremely valiant spirit and in a very creative and unique manner. As a result, today we are able to carry out the second phase of damming the Da River, that is, to divert this river into channels to make it provide us badly needed electric energy. Thus, today, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, I order you comrades to carry out the second phase of damming the Da River so that we can advance and complete our great project.

Comrade Talyzin, esteemed comrade guests, Soviet comrade experts and workers, Vietnamese comrade experts and workers, comrades: I have just listened to Comrade Talyzin's speech, which was full of enthusiasm. I fully agree with what he spoke about this project, the friendship between the two countries, our coming struggle to safeguard world peace, and finally the need to strive to quickly complete this great project within a short time. Particularly, I agree with Comrade Talyzin that the initial results of this project and the coming efforts to complete it, may help us, on behalf of the two parties and peoples, to greet the congresses of the CPSU and the CPV to be held in the coming months.

I believe that you, comrades and I, are witnessing an event of historic significance. Its historical significance lies in the fact that with this project we will be able to dispel a legend that has persisted for centuries in this country and has brought about countless disasters to the people in this locality. Now, with this project, with what we have done and will do, we will be able to build an extremely vital project of multifarious significance, as Comrade Talyzin has said.

Comrades: By completing this project, with the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we have achieved an objective of socialism and communism, that is, to master nature, society, and ourselves; and, on this basis, we will build a plentiful, happy, and beautiful material and cultural life.

The combatants who have performed this meritorious service are the Soviet and Vietnamese experts and workers. Generally speaking, the combatants who have accomplished this great project are Soviet and Vietnamese Communists and people. In this spirit, I believe that all of us, Vietnamese Communists and the entire people of Vietnam, must extend to the Soviet experts and workers present here and, through Comrade Talyzin, to Comrade Gorbachev, the CPSU leadership, the Soviet Government, and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union, our sincere, profound, and ceaseless gratitude.

This project is a manifestation of the militant solidarity and fine, impartial, and effective cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. It is a proof of the everlasting attachment between our two countries and parties.

Comrades: Comrade Talyzin has dealt with the peace issue, which I must also speak about. While the U.S. imperialists engage in an arms race and even want to bring the war to the stars, we are building peace on earth. We are building peace here. We are building peace everywhere. We are building peace in the socialist countries. We and especially you comrades help other peoples in the world to build peace in their countries.

I believe that, since all mankind, all peoples on this earth, who justly and earnestly desire peace constitute a revolutionary force. They are a great revolutionary force. They constitute a force of millions and millions of people everywhere on our planet. This peace force will surely develop and ultimately triumph over the imperialist and warmongering forces.

Comrades: Let me now speak about our task. I would like to tell you that, with our current plan, with our past experience, and by developing the strength and advantages of this working collective, we must struggle to advance more rapidly and vigorously and achieve good results. I repeat: We must strive to advance more rapidly and achieve higher efficiency in order to complete our set objectives at an earlier date. Let us pledge that the initial electric current will be generated by the end of 1987. What do you think, comrades? [laughter and applause]

At the same time, I would like to suggest that right now, you should think about and prepare a contingent of experts and workers as well as the necessary equipment so that, after the completion of this project, we will be able to take up other projects.

Finally, I cordially convey to all of you, Soviet and Vietnamese comrades, the warmest congratulations of the CPV, the SRV government, and the entire people of Vietnam.

I hope that you will struggle to advance and achieve new progress and successes. To this end, you should unite closely. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are one.

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CSO: 4209/233

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

KIET AT SPORTS SERVICE'S ANNIVERSARY FETE--Hanoi VNA Jan 21--A solemn ceremony was held here yesterday by the General Department of Physical Training and Sports in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the physical training and sports service. It was attended by Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and head of its Commission for Science and Education; Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of education; Vu Mao, member of the CPV Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; and others. In his commemorative speech, Ta Quang Chien, head of the sponsoring organization, pointed to the process of development of the physical training and sports service over the past 40 years as well as the widespread mass movement for physical culture and sports, through which, he said, many model units have emerged and many young athletes have been fostered. Addressing the meeting, Mrs Nugyen Thi Binh and Vu Mao warmly hailed the service's achievements over the past 40 years and brought out the close association between the physical culture and sports service and the educational service and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in educating and training the Vietnamese young generation. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 21 Jan 86 OW] /12712

LINH ADDRESSES MILITARY CEREMONY--At the top of columns four and five, NHAN DAN runs the following report: The 7th Military Region recently held a ceremony to receive the Gold Star Order. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, attended and addressed the participants. He commended the extremely great achievements made by the armed forces in the military region over the past 40 years and advised all units to continue developing their traditions to outstandingly fulfill the tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland. [From the review of NHAN DAN for 19 January] [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0100 GMT 19 Jan 86 BK] /12712

CSO: 4209/253

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AS OF 5 JAN REVIEWED

OW121405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] According to a Statistics General Department notice, as of 5 January the entire country had plowed more than 1.4 million hectares of land, an increase of 6 percent over the same period last year, and transplanted 527,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, or 89 percent of the acreage transplanted in the same period last year, with the northern provinces having plowed more than 807,500 hectares and transplanted nearly 39,000 hectares, indicating a slow pace.

Over the past week, the southern provinces have concentrated manpower on harvesting 10th-month rice, with Song Be Province having harvested 93 percent of the planted acreage, Minh Hai Province 80 percent, and Ben Tre and Lam Dong Provinces 70-75 percent. Despite the accelerated pace of harvesting, the harvested acreage was about 100,000 hectares less than last year. Cuu Long, Hau Giang, and Long An Provinces have harvested only more than 30 percent of the planted acreage. Ben Tre Province is expecting to achieve an average paddy yield of 35 quintals per hectare while many high-yield ricefields in the province's districts may achieve a yield of 39 or 40 quintals per hectare.

The southern localities are currently concentrating efforts on harvesting 10th-month rice while planting winter-spring rice. In rice planting, Cuu Long Province has exceeded the planned acreage by 2.4 percent. Kien Giang and Tien Giang Provinces have planted 98 to 99.2 percent of the planned acreage; Long An and Hau Giang Provinces 83-85 percent; Ben Tre, Thuan Hai, and Dong Thap Provinces more than 50 percent; and Song Be and Tay Ninh Provinces more than 20 percent.

As for subsidiary crops production, the entire country's planted acreage of corn, potato, and sweet potato in particular has increased by nearly 7 percent over the same period last year. In the northern provinces, especially Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, and Vinh Phu, the planted acreage of corn has been up 18 percent and potato 35 percent.

The planted acreage of subsidiary crops in the southern localities has decreased nearly by 20,000 hectares. The entire country has planted only 66 percent of the planned acreage of industrial crops, with the northern provinces having planted only more than 50 percent. The planted acreage of soybean and tobacco has increased over the previous year but that of sugarcane and peanut has decreased.

In the days ahead, the weather will continue to be cold at the beginning probably become warmer later in the northern provinces. The average rainfall in the entire country will reach from 10 to 30 millimeters.

The Ministry of Agriculture urges the northern localities to prepare for the protection of spring rice seedlings from the cold, plant rice seedlings in reserve, aerate the land, grow azolla, and transplant 5th-month and early spring rice when the weather gets warm. In particular, the agricultural, electricity, and water conservancy services should coordinate closely in creating conditions for localities to aerate and plow the land and cultivate azolla. The southern localities should speed up harvesting of 10th-month rice and planting of winter-spring crops. They should strive to exceed the planned rice acreage target. Apart from concentrating on rice cultivation, localities nationwide should also properly ready manpower to plant spring industrial crops.

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CSO: 4209/233

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

VNA DETAILS SPREAD OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN SRV

OW191035 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of Secondary Vocation and Higher Education: "Secondary Vocational and Higher Education in Vietnam"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 19--Before the August Revolution in 1945 France had built in Hanoi a number of tertiary education institutions for all the three Indochinese countries. Annual enrollments averaged 200 and the highest figure reached 1,085 in 1942. Teaching was done entirely in French and all the professors were Frenchmen (about 50) assisted by a number of Vietnamese lecturers.

Since the August Revolution the party has built a system of socialist universities and secondary and vocational schools or classes. At all these schools teaching is in Vietnamese which has been enriched by a continual adding of scientific and technical terminologies. They form the basis for the training of most scientific and technical cadres who, in recent years, also include post-graduates.

Following the liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the country the secondary vocational and higher education service entered a new period. Universities and colleges have been opened in many places where no such institutions existed before liberation, such as the Polytechnical College, the Tay Nguyen University, the College of Fisheries and Aquaculture in Nha Trang, and others.

Since 1976 post graduates have been trained in Vietnam. So far, 700 students are working for their post-graduate degree in 132 different disciplines at 49 schools. 310 scientific and technical workers have got their candidate-doctor degrees in the country.

Up to mid 1985 the whole country already had 93 universities and colleges with 200 departments teaching 1,700 different subjects, a teaching staff of 18,720 and enrollment of (?115,000); 278 vocational secondary schools with 11,000 teachers and 100,000 students. Among the university teachers 9.1 percent held the doctor or associate doctor degrees, 348 are professors and assistant professors, more than 4,800 are women and 26 percent are members of the Communist Party.

Since 1959 in-service tertiary education courses have been opened. Up to now such courses have been organized at 82 schools and have trained over 35,000 cadres of university level and 40,000 of secondary level, 70-80 percent of the students of in-service courses are factory workers.

By the end of 1984, Vietnam already had 5,000 holders of the doctor or candidate doctor degree, 350,000 had got university or college education and 670,000 had received vocational secondary education. Of the university graduates, 29 percent are women, 3.5 percent are of ethnic minority origin and more than six percent were trained in other socialist countries.

Since 1980 various universities have conducted more than 200 research projects at state level, 292 others at ministerial level and 1,680 at local level. 20 percent of the projects belong to social sciences, 15 percent to educational science, and the rest are about industry, agriculture, life and national defense. More and more results of the research projects have been applied to production, and ever better combined with the needs of the localities and production units.

Scientific and technical cadres of many universities have been gathered to work on key socio-economic projects in big population centers like Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and the Mekong River Delta region. More and more contracts have been signed between universities or colleges and production establishments.

The 5th Party Congress has defined the following general guideline for the educational service in the remaining years of the 80s: "actively and steadily develop education in conformity with the requirements and capabilities of the national economy, strive to raise the quality of education."

The party Political Bureau in its resolution on the education reform points out that the goal of the vocational secondary and higher education service is to train a contingent of managerial cadres, scientific, technical and professional cadres for all necessary branches, relatively big in number and uniform in standard and proportionate to the plans and programs for economic and cultural development, possessed of firm political stance and high proficiency in order to step by step solve the scientific, technical and managerial problems posed by the realities of the country.

Concretely speaking, in the remaining years of this decade, the vocational secondary and higher education service has to discharge well the following main tasks:

1. To perfect and concretize the targets and structure of the education system and to improve the contents and methods of training.

It is necessary to strengthen and expand the system of post-graduate training chiefly in the country; to work out appropriate programs and measures to rapidly train a contingent of qualified cadres, raise the quality and effectiveness of the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and socialist ethics at school. The school-leavers must be armed with the socialist ideal, ardent patriotism, a high sense of responsibility, high devotion to their professions and high readiness to build and defend the country.

2. More attention should be paid to practice, scientific experimentation and research and application to production.

3. To perfect and expand the contingent of teachers and cadres for educational administration.

4. To improve the organization and administration of education.

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END

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Southeast Asia Report

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MELBOURNE DAILY CRITICIZES REAGAN'S NICARAGUA POLICY

Melbourne THE AGE in English 18 Dec 85 p 13

[Editorial: "Going for Broke in Nicaragua"]

[Text] A dangerous new direction is being pursued by the Reagan administration in its determination to subvert the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua. All the indications are that the White House and the State Department are preparing a campaign to convince both Congress and the American public of the need to allow the Contra rebels to do the job properly. Mr Reagan's relentless rhetoric on the "spectre of Nicaragua transformed into an international aggressor nation" could well succeed in eroding opposition to his plans. Congress has already been manipulated into a compromise on funding for the Contras after an undertaking from the administration to seek a negotiated settlement with the Sandinistas.

The negotiations have come to nothing. Mr Reagan refuses to entertain a resumption of bilateral contact until the Sandinistas agree to bargain with the Contras. The Americans have ruled out any compliance with the decisions of the World Court to which the Sandinistas have turned for support. In these circumstances there is no reason to suppose that the so-called Contadora peace process brokered by Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia and Panama can survive much longer. Mr Reagan appears to have decided that the time for talking is over, even though he has failed to produce any proof of a grand Marxist plot to seize the Americas. Even the most cursory examination of political trends in Latin America since the Sandinistas overthrew the United States-supported Somoza dictatorship demonstrates that from Uruguay to Peru, from Argentina and Brazil to Guatemala, a swing to democracy is much in evidence.

There may be little cause in the next few months to fear direct American military involvement. But arming, training, advising, supporting and directing a rebel militia amounts to the next best thing. The Americans have always tended to believe that they hold a right to look after their strategic and economic interests by interfering in the affairs of their southern neighbors whenever Washington deems necessary. It is a belief that is not easy for outsiders to understand. But it exists none the less. Mr Reagan is only behaving in the tradition of his predecessors when he works up a head of steam over the Sandinistas.

Not all of what he says about them is far-fetched. President Ortega and his colleagues are scarcely the saints that they are made out to be in the more romantic literature about the revolution. That is hardly surprising given the brutal way in which General Somoza clung to power and the fact that the Reagan administration's behavior towards them has been unrelievedly hostile. Washington's attitude has given them every encouragement to turn Nicaragua into a state of siege by suspending many civil liberties. It is true that a genuinely popular government should not have to deprive its citizens of their fundamental rights. When the world's most powerful nation is repeatedly proclaiming its intention of undermining Nicaragua, however, the Sandinistas can be forgiven for concluding that they have little option other than to turn increasingly to Cuba and the Soviet Union for help. In this way, Mr Reagan may be creating a menace that need not exist.

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AUSTRALIA

NATIONAL DAILY SUPPORTS INDONESIAN CAMBODIA PROPOSALS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 20 Dec 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Kampuchea's Dilemma"]

[Text]

VIETNAM'S continued occupation of Kampuchea is an affront to international law and human rights and a force for destabilisation in South-East Asia. Getting Vietnam out of Kampuchea and restoring sovereignty and independence to that sad nation are priorities for regional politics.

While he was in Australia, Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar, outlined the Indonesian view of a possible settlement of the Kampuchean question. The Indonesian view essentially seeks the establishment of a neutral but independent Kampuchea, initially under the leadership of a government of national reconciliation, to be headed by the exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which would include all the political factions in Kampuchea. Dr Mochtar insists the Khmer Rouge would have to be part of the settlement, in order to get China's approval, but he suggests that people like Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and some members of Heng Samrin's Government should be "retired" in order to make such inclusion possible.

His solution would require phased withdrawals of Vietnamese troops, a possible peace-keeping force and internationally supervised elections.

However, Dr Mochtar also recognises the complexity of the Kampuchean dispute. As well as Vietnamese imperialism and Kampuchean aspirations for national independence it involves the Sino-Soviet dispute, the tense relationship between Thailand and Vietnam and the traditional hostility between China and Vietnam. As well there is the clash between Chinese and Soviet strategies for South-East Asia.

The multi-layered and complex nature of these disputes makes settlement of the Kampuchean problem extremely difficult. One possibility is that the Soviets' desire to have a better relationship with China will induce them to get Vietnam to make some concessions.

Dr Mochtar believes that ultimately Vietnam and the United States should normalise relations, but it is important to realise that Dr Mochtar suggests this as a final consequence of Vietnam demonstrating movement on the Kampuchean issue, not as a starting point.

Indeed, before any concessions at all are made to Vietnam, and normalisation of relations with the US would be a major one, the Vietnamese should be forced to make policy changes. Otherwise there is no incentive for the Vietnamese to change their brutal, expansionist policies.

Moreover, greater attention should be focused on Vietnam's own human rights record, which is one of the worst in the world. If Vietnam wishes to re-enter the community of civilised nations then it must start behaving in a more civilised manner, both in Kampuchea and at home.

Dr Mochtar's plan deserves diplomatic support. However, should Vietnam continue on its path of regional militarism and domestic totalitarianism there is little that can be done to stop it. Every effort of Australian diplomacy should none the less be directed towards putting pressure on Vietnam to make policy changes.

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BUSINESS LEADERS TO HOLD TALKS WITH PRC IN MAY 86

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Dec 85 p 10

[Text] Fifty leading Australian businessmen will attend the third Australia-China Senior Executive Forum to be held in Beijing in May.

Parts of the four-day meeting, in the historic Great Hall of the People, will probably be televised in Australia.

The program will provide opportunities for discussion on trade and co-operative ventures with top-level Chinese officials and enterprise managers.

But it won't be all talk. Delegates will be able to stay on afterwards for an industrial study tour of Tianjin, Beijing's port, and there will be sight-seeing tours for delegates and their spouses.

The Australia-China Business Co-operation Committee (ACBCC) president, Mr Brooks C. Wilson, and the executive officer, Mr J.O. Garrety, have recently returned from planning sessions in Beijing with officials of the State Economic Commission and the the China Enterprise Management Association.

"An important feature of the forum will be individual business discussions between Australian and Chinese representatives, besides formal presentations," Mr Wilson said.

Tours

"The Chinese will be giving papers on their seventh Five Year Plan, which starts in January. They will talk about their policies on foreign investment and on development plans for specific industries, such as steel, transportation, agriculture, electronics and textiles."

The first Australia-China Senior Executive Forum was held in Beijing in June last year. It was officially opened by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Lionel Bowen, and Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun. The second Forum, in Canberra last June, was attended by 100 delegates. The Chinese visitors toured sites in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Paraburdoo, Port Hedland, Wollongong and Port Kembla.

Mr Wilson said: "The ACBCC was formed in 1973 to meet a growing need by businessmen for informed knowledge of and closer liaison with China. It seeks to promote two-way trade and foster economic co-operation and understanding between the two business communities.

"It is officially recognised by both governments. Over 60 leading Australian corporations are members.

"The ACBCC has organised a number of goodwill and trade missions to the People's Republic. The warm and friendly relations established over the years led to the decision to hold the Senior Executive Forums. These are playing a key role in developing trade between the two countries."

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AUSTRALIA

MERCHANT BANK CASTS DOUBT ON OECD FORECAST

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Dec 85 p 10

[Article by Des Keegan]

[Text]

DOMINGUEZ Barry Samuel Montagu Ltd's (DBSM) economic staff doubt forecasts by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for a growth of 4.25 per cent next year.

Senior economist Mr Ray Block said the OECD was often notoriously wrong on economic forecasting. Its forecast would be disastrous if correct.

The OECD forecast Australia would experience real growth in gross domestic product (GDP) of 4.25 per cent next year. It also said inflation would be about 8.25 per cent and the current account deficit would show only a slight improvement.

Mr Block said this would be the worst possible scenario for Australian financial markets to contemplate. It would imply a continually overheating economy.

There would be unmistakable signs, if it were to continue, of labour pressures already evident in the shortage of skilled workers and the growing level of overtime.

He said: "We at DBSM are much more optimistic about the trend in calendar 1986. We see GDP rising in real terms by only 2.7 per cent, with non-farm product at 3 per cent and domestic demand down from the Treasury's 1985-86 level of 3 per cent to only 2.2 per cent.

"If our estimates prove correct, the tapering in demand in the second-half of 1986 will act as a braking force to inflationary pressures.

"While we see only a small improvement on the balance of payments . . . we believe the CPI inflation rate will average 7.6 per cent over the four quarters of the calendar year and be around 6.9 per cent in the December quarter.

"Our inflation forecast has been prepared as the worst likely case, rather than the most optimistic. Hence, it assumes no fall in inflation as a result of a drop in oil prices in the even of an Arab price war.

"In terms of the new ogre of occupational superannuation payments due to start in July 1986, we are assuming that the impact of the 3 per cent increase will translate into a 2.4 percentage [illegible] increase in wage costs.

"This will be passed directly into prices at the rate of 0.3 per cent a quarter over the years 1986-87 and 1987-88.

"A potential 10 per cent cut in the price of domestic fuel at the pump would translate into an approximate 0.5 per cent reduction in the annual rate of inflation forecast for 1986."

On security prices, Mr Block said figures suggested quite strongly that the yield on the Australian 10-year Treasury Bonds was set too low last year, denying investors a fair return.

Statistics revealed that during the course of this year, the 10-year Treasury Bond in real terms averaged 8.40 per cent in the June half; it varied from a high of 8.96 per cent in mid-March to a low of 8.25 per cent at the end of June.

Subsequently, the real rate had fallen to slightly more than 7 per cent. With US real rates falling below 6 per cent, there was every chance the Australian market may follow the US lead and bring interest rates below the 7 per cent level, probably to about 6.5 per cent.

Mr Block said the way the Government gave complete endorsement to the ACTU campaign for a national productivity case was "surely the work of political houdinis".

The timing of the ACTU-spearheaded campaign for a productivity increase in the form of (union-controlled) superannuation was extremely bad. This was because of the severe jolt the country had received from the wounds of a 28 per cent devaluation and the resultant drop in the standard of living.

However, the unions never had been noted for looking deeply into economic consequences, Mr Block said. He said the jungle of Australian industrial law said simply that if you wanted something, your ability to get it depended on the industrial muscle you had.

Mr Block said it could be too late to prevent the round of productivity increases being granted. However, the big need was to ensure that a long, hard look was taken before further productivity cases were allowed.

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EDITORIAL URGES REFORMS IN PHILIPPINES

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 24 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Philippines' Reform Vital"]

[Text]

THE unfolding crisis in the Philippines has reached the stage where it threatens to erupt in a few years into a human tragedy of potentially terrifying proportions which could radically destabilise the whole of South-East Asia.

It is clear that the Marcos regime has failed. Elected 20 years ago in an apparently clean ballot, President Marcos at first looked an impressive leader. He was a strong nationalist with widespread community support and his glamorous wife Imelda was equally popular, her regal image abroad a source of pride to many Filipinos.

But in recent years the Marcos story has turned sour. Mrs Marcos's lavish lifestyle and indifference to the poverty of so many of her countrymen have proved a source of deep unpopularity. Indeed, many Filipinos, and many close observers of the Philippines, now regard Mrs Marcos as one of the greatest obstacles to the reforms which the Philippines so badly needs.

The Philippines economy has also run into troubled times with guerilla disruption in the countryside, the collapse of the sugar industry and contraction of the Gross National Product.

At least part of the economic problem flows from the corruption which has reached outrageous proportions under Mr Marcos. The economy has suffered virtual looting at the hands of corrupt businessmen and politicians. Moreover, Mr Marcos has damaged and compromised crucial institutions, such as the legislature and the judiciary, which give legitimacy to any regime which claims a democratic mandate.

However, by far the most worrying portent is the growing strength of the New People's Army. *The Australian* published on Saturday the first part of a detailed study of the NPA by Ross Munro. Its title, The New Khmer Rouge, aptly sums up the chilling prospect of an ultimate NPA victory. The campaign of terror which the NPA is conducting in the countryside, its routine executions, its extortionate "tax collecting" among the peasantry, as well as its twisted and extreme ideological outlook, indicate the appalling depredations which the people would suffer if the NPA should ever triumph.

The United States, inevitably a major player in this drama, is urging political, economic and military reform on Mr Marcos. To defeat the NPA the Philippines Government and army will need the support of the people and to win this support requires reform.

However, the manifest failures of the Marcos Government should not lead the West to abandon the Philippines to its fate. Cutting off military aid, for example, would do nothing to halt military abuses but would force the army to take resources from other sectors of the economy. All those nations which value freedom and stability in South-East Asia should work to persuade the Philippines Government, whether it be led by Mr Marcos or after next February's elections by Mrs Cory Aquino, to implement those reforms which will make an NPA victory impossible.

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AUSTRALIA

DEFENSE CHIEFS WARN AGAINST BUDGET CUTS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 26 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Peter Young]

[Text]

DEFENCE leaders have warned that Australia's armed forces could face "a long-term deterioration in military competence" in some areas because of financial constraints.

The warning was issued by the secretary of the Department of Defence, Sir William Cole, and the Chief of the Defence Force, General Sir Phillip Bennett, in the 1985 Defence Report distributed on Tuesday.

The report says the Government set departmental spending limits that did not take into account the effects of inflation or other circumstances.

The Department of Defence had been forced to take economy measures, some of which had "undesirable effects", in order to meet the spending limit.

The report says the department must continue to invest in equipment necessary to sustain and upgrade the defence force and the bases and facilities needed for training and operation.

Actual expenditure for the year was more than $6600 million, 43.7 per cent of which was spent on manpower. Capital expenditure was 25.9 per cent of the budget and operating costs accounted for 25.3 per cent.

The figures confirmed earlier reports in *The Australian* that the Army Reserve was almost a quarter under strength at the end of June. Resignations were up and fewer people were re-enlisting.

More than 7700 servicemen and women — almost 11 per cent of the regular force of 71,000 — left the forces during the year to June. Recruiting fell short of the 7325 needed to make up the losses.

This shortfall was attributed to higher standards of entry and less interest in the military as a career. Financial cuts in recruiting campaigns were also blamed.

The report also confirmed predictions in *The Australian* that more officers would leave the services — 707 left during the year.

Discounting completion of short service commissions and death or medical factors, this was the highest number of officers to leave during one year. Only 49 officers left because they reached retirement age.

The number of civilians working full-time in defence rose from 25,000 to 40,345, mainly due to the integration of the staff of the former department of defence support into the Department of Defence.

At the end of June there were 16,059 people in the navy, 32,460 in the army and 22,863 in the air force — a total of 71,382. The numbers have since been reduced by more cuts in the army and navy.

The report highlights plans for major equipment acquisitions and improvements in command, control and communications systems.

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AUSTRALIA

DEMOCRATS TO HOLD BALANCE OF POWER IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Louise Boylen]

[Text] The Australian Democrats have retained their two-man balance of power in the South Australian Legislative Council with the election or Mr Mike Elliott.

Mr Elliott, a teacher, was confirmed as a member of the Legislative Council when counting for the Upper House was finalised this week.

The Democrats have two members in the House, the Liberal Party has 10 and Labor 10. However, the Government will only have nine members on the floor of the chamber after the election of Ms Anne Levy as President, leaving the Democrats with the balance of power.

In the House of Assembly the Government has a clear majority with 26 of the 47 seats in its own right and the votes of two independent Labor members. The Liberal Party has 16 seats and the support of the only National Party MP, Mr Peter Blacker, and an Independent Liberal, Mr Stan Evans.

Mr Elliott replaces Mr Lance Milne, one of the party's founding members in South Australia, who decided last year he would step down from Parliament at the end of that term. Mr Milne was leader of the Australian Democrats until he resigned from the party in the final week of the campaign because he claimed it was becoming too left-wing and radical.

Mr Milne was a member of the Democrats' conservative old guard and he and the other Democratic MLC, Mr Ian Gilfillan, sometimes held differing views on legislation and issues before the Legislative Council.

Such differences will arise less frequently with the election of Mr Elliott because he and Mr Gilfillan are members of the party's increasingly dominant left wing.

Mr Gilfillan, now the parliamentary leader, said yesterday he and Mr Elliott would present a more united front than he and Mr Milne had done.

"We have much closer to parallel views on matters than perhaps Lance and I had.

"I see us as a blend of two people who definitely see the State moving in the same direction, who are not poles apart and are not divergent on the main important thrusts," Mr Gilfillan said.

However, while the Democrats might present a united parliamentary front, there is still considerable dissension in the party because its conservative wing is concerned about the increasing control of the Left.

Those tensions came to a head during the election campaign. Mr Milne first dissociated himself from the Democrats' campaign after the policy launch signaled a shift to the Left. In the last week of the campaign he resigned from the party amid much publicity.

Other conservative members of the party also publicly expressed concern that the Democrats were deserting the more conservative ideology of the party's founders.

Mr Gilfillan yesterday refrained from directly criticising Mr Milne even though it is known he resents the former leader's actions.

He said: "We attract people who are stirrers and who want to change systems, so we are always going to have people in the party who disagree with us and are sometimes going to lose their temper and say things publicly.

"The party suffered adverse circumstances prior to the election which prevented more substantial support being shown in the ballot box."

Mr Gilfillan said that some party members had been publicly critical of the shift in policy direction, but they were a minority group. Their claims that he would lead the party too far to the Left would be shown to be wrong.

/9317

AUSTRALIA

ECONOMISTS FEAR HIGH INTEREST WILL TRIGGER RECESSION

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Dec 85 p 11

[Article by Des Keegan]

[Text]

MAJOR economic forecasts say Australia faces further high interest rates and possible recession in the New Year unless the balance of payments comes back from the brink.

There is marked unanimity in financial markets about the dangers facing the Government's tight monetary policy. Yesterday's main reports include:

FORECASTS by the ANZ Bank that "the tightening of monetary policy and high interest rates could cause investment to falter";

WARNINGS by the Australian Chamber of Manufactures of further upward pressure on interest rates and a decline of the trade weighted index (TWI) in the next few months;

ASSERTIONS by BIS-Shrapnel that tight monetary policy is an extremely blunt instrument ... by the time danger signals flash, it may be too late to prevent a slowdown deepening into recession:

A FLAT denial by the NSW Chamber of Commerce executive director, Mr David Abba, of optimistic forecasts by the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and a caution that 1986 may be fraught with economic problems and, perhaps, recession.

The ANZ said the further tightening of monetary policy followed signs of a slowing in demand for credit. The slowdown, partly, was a lagged response to the progressive firming of monetary conditions this year.

It should be expected that future growth in banks' loans outstanding would reflect, albeit with a lag, reduced levels of new lending commitments.

In addition, the ANZ said, lower new lending by savings banks was likely to be increasingly apparent in the light of marked reductions in savings bank deposits.

Annual growth rates in monetary aggregates were still uncomfortably high. However, signs of slowdown in new lending were clear as borrowers reacted to high interest rates, the ANZ concluded.

Confidence

This is the part most economic forecasters dread. Will the Government have the nerve to hold tight monetary policy in place long enough to effect the necessary slowdown? Will it ease before it consigns the economy to recession?

BIS-Shrapnel has a measure of confidence in the Government, which it feels is aware of the dangers of high interest rates. It was unlikely to per-severe with tight monetary policy beyond the first quarter of 1986.

However, should it do so, "we would be very concerned about the consequences for the Australian economy. Indeed, we strongly advocate letting the Australian dollar go", BIS-Shrapnel says.

"High interest rates do not appear to be succeeding in supporting the Australian dollar because they are interpreted as a sign of weakness of the dollar.

"From the beginning, increased volatility of the exchange rate has been acknowledged as a cost of deregulation. The exchange rate will find its level."

The Australian Chamber of Manufactures' economist, Mr Ainsley Jolley, says Australia must make a determined bid for annual export growth above 13 per cent in manufactures and services.

He predicts an easing in the rate of growth of real gross domestic product (GDP) from 4.8 per cent in 1984-85 to about 2.4 per cent next year. Inflation would peak at 8.7 per cent in the March quarter of 1986 and then ease towards 7 per cent.

The deficit in the current account of the balance of payments of $12.6 billion in 1985-86 would ease to $12 billion in calendar 1986.

Mr Jolley said further upward pressure on interest and a fall in the TWI early in 1986 would be followed by a slight reversal of these trends later in the year.

Rises in the cost of housing finance and some reduction in the availability of funds would lead to a downturn in the dwelling sector. Growth in the volume of goods and services exported would also weaken.

Mr Jolley said declines in production of most major rural commodities would imply a fall in the average level of rural imports during 1986.

Slower growth would also be evident for non-rural exports, as weakening world steel production affected iron ore and coal shipments and as exports of other mineral fuels were constrained by more stable production levels in the Cooper Basin and Bass Strait.

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AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY DAILY CRITICIZES U.S. FARM BILL

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 28 Dec 85 p 10

[Editorial: "US Farm Bill: One Step Back"]

[Text] With a Congressional election next year and America's bankrupt farmers shooting their bank managers, President Reagan would sign anything. On Tuesday he did, making law the costliest farm-support bill ever dreamt up by the US Congress. Europe's heavily-subsidised farmers, a sizeable proportion of whom will be voting in next year's French parliamentary elections, will be furious. They have already been undercut by subsidised US wheat farmers.

Australian farmers, like farmers in all the other countries that have for years been dumped on by the EEC, are beyond furious. Their long-term hope is that Europe's consumers will tire of supporting their inefficient farmers. Their short-term hope should be that the latest round of agricultural protection in the US will be a catalyst for change. Perhaps it could set off a short, painful agricultural trade war between Europe and the US which would make the cost of the EEC's agricultural policies more obvious to Europe's voters and push agriculture up the agenda of international trade negotiations.

Wishful thinking? Perhaps, but the Reagan Administration is gunning for the EEC. That's partly because it is politically more sensible to blame the EEC than Reaganomics, which is the principal cause of the US farming crisis. It is the over-valued US dollar that has ruined US farmers. But Europe's farmers do compete unfairly with America's. And it was not unreasonable that official US anger and, in some cases, subsidies to US farmers be directed against the Europeans. American wheat exporters have been subsidised to compete in markets now dominated by the EEC. Algeria was the first market targeted.

Of course, the "targeting" of US measures against the EEC has been more nominal than real. The general effect of US subsidies and other protection measures is to lower prices of agricultural commodities generally. The Europeans may lose some of their traditional markets to the US, but they won't export less. Rather, they will search for sales in markets which are supplied by countries such as Australia. The Americans, in their drive to recapture their share of the wheat market have sold subsidised wheat to Egypt, a traditional customer of ours. Australia has complained, of course. But it just as easily could have been the Europeans who sold the wheat, or some country forced out of its traditional market by displaced European grain. There is no containing the effects of an American decision to meet European subsidy with subsidy.

The new farm support measures will affect a large range of commodities exported by Australia, including dairy products and beef. However, they should also increase the chances of agriculture being taken seriously at next year's trade liberalisation talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs Australia has been hoping against hope will happen. And perhaps they will cause European city voters to seriously question a regime of agricultural protection which both heavily taxes European consumers and foolishly denies efficient food-producing countries billions of export dollars. Foolishly, because a large proportion of those export dollars would be spent buying European manufactures. It often has been said that the world's agricultural mess will have to get worse before it gets better. Well, the Americans have just made the mess worse.

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AUSTRALIA

BHP SEEKS TO BOOST U.S. MARKET PRESENCE

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 31 Dec 85 p 11

[Article by Janine Perrett in New York: "BHP Struggles To Consolidate its US Identity"]

[Text]

'IT may forever be remembered at home as the Big Australian, but in the all important United States market many still do not realise that BHP and Broken Hill Proprietary Co Ltd are the same company.

It is just one of the minor problems facing the company which, fresh from its $1.1 billion Monsanto oil and gas purchase, is attempting to consolidate its recent US overture.

This year, BHP executives made their pilgrimage to the US and United Kingdom to boost international investor awareness, but left no doubt that it was the US market in which the group's future lay.

That was recently backed up by a visit from financial executive Mr Geoff Heeley who spoke to a number of institutions on the east coast of the US.

With the Holmes a Court saga reaching hysterical proportions at home, the Americanisation of BHP quietly continues.

From Wichita, Kansas where BHP's energy subsidiary is centred, thanks to the ERG acquisition, to the North American headquarters in the former Utah head office in San Francisco, BHP is building on its US base.

In an interview with *The Australian* BHP's North American spokesmen Mr Jean Goity and Mr Dennis Harriman revealed:

STEPS are in motion for a US share listing even though a final decision has not yet been made.

NOTED there had been a marked increase in the use of American depository receipts (ADRs) by US investors buying BHP, but declined to confirm Mr Holmes a Court had also used this method significantly.

ON reflection the decision to close BHP's New York office may not have been ideal.

BHP had originally negotiated for the purchase of Monsanto's North Sea oil and gas interests as well as its North American, but in the end allowed a rival bidder to win because of cost.

WHILE expressing high hopes for the Escondida copper mine in Chile, acknowledged that concerns such as the political climate there could hamper the final decision to go ahead which will not be made until mid-1987.

BHP's senior North American spokesman, the hard-eyed Mr Goity, said the recent Heeley visit was part of a planned regular series of appearances by BHP executives to the US.

Like any good BHP representative he is reluctant to discuss the name Holmes a Court, although he will admit that this was the second most asked question by US institutions — he believes the biggest concern to them is the volatility Mr Holmes a Court's presence has lent to the stock.

Mr Goity and Mr Harriman prefer to talk about BHP's latest baby, Monsanto, rather than the wolf at the door.

They explained that during the long search for suitable acquisitions the Monsanto energy division had originally contained the North Sea interests.

"It was simply a matter of price," said Mr Goity, but had later said the group was still keenly interested in North Sea reserves whether through takeover or a direct stake.

The high-risk and high-reward aspects of those reserves in the Gulf are expected to be offset by the low-risk onshore interests.

Despite the much talked about decision to buy Monsanto as a hedge against depletion of Bass Strait reserves in the 1990's, they stressed that the main attraction was Monsanto's secure cash flow from producing fields which would help fund further exploration in North America.

"ERG was a good acquisition – but Monsanto is bigger because the actual production provides the security – the secondary complementary thing is its reserves," Mr Harriman said.

A good secure cash flow in US dollars is also good for deductions in this country.

While the siege mentality of the Melbourne headquarters has not quite permeated to San Francisco, the US connection of BHP is quick to stress its new improved investor-relations attitude.

Mr Goity said the growing asset base in the US was making investor relations easier.

"We are actively seeking long-term investors," he said.

The rise in ADR investment has been the big growth story for US investment in Australian companies and BHP is no exception.

But Mr Harriman said that in October, 14 people bought and sold BHP through ADRs.

This compared with 480 bought and sold in Royal Dutch Shell. That is the kind of figure Mr Harriman would like to see for BHP in October next year.

As part of the new emphasis on investor relations, Mr Harriman has made the effort to find the US investors and will now be sending a monthly information sheet to them.

He will also be "making calls to select people from time to time".

"We really did not do much before," he said. "We are just starting to become conscious of knowing who is sponsoring them and are actively contacting these people."

But he was coy about whether Mr Holmes a Court has contributed to this newfound enthusiasm for BHP-ADR. He said he had no evidence of reports that the Bell chief had built up much of his stake by buying BHP shares in London and converting them to ADRs through Irving Trust in New York.

The much heralded plan for BHP to list on a US stock exchange was again mentioned by Mr Heeley during his recent visit and Mr Goity summed it up as: "a definite bias towards listing".

He said that while they had assessed other exchanges such as the Pacific Exchange or NASDAQ, "it would be useful to list on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)".

It is not just the prestige that the Big Board affords, but it would be tangible evidence of BHP's commitment to US investors, say observers.

Mr Goity discusses the paperwork and cost involved in an NYSE listing, but said BHP would have no trouble meeting the myriad of information requirements to qualify.

"We have been taking a look at it, you could say we are started, but no decision has formally been made," he said.

Meanwhile, Mr Harrison is one of the first BHP executives to admit that perhaps there were advantages in keeping open the company's New York office.

Having headed it for a number of years, he admits New York is a financial capital, and is important for US dollar cash flow and foreign exchange dealings, and because of the three-hour time difference with the West Coast.

Many financial observers around Wall St have found it difficult to reconcile the new high-profile investor-relations push with a San Francisco head office – after all even Mr Holmes a Court has a New York office and now his own representative there.

The hard-nosed Mr Goity, a product of the Utah acquisition, is not as easily convinced that a New York office is necessary.

"I will go to New York frequently and when I do I will spend more time with people – it is the quality of your time rather than being there constantly," he said.

A somewhat touchy subject Mr Goity is more forthcoming on is the Escondida copper mine project in Chile for which BHP has high hopes.

A technical feasibility study under way will not be finished until mid-1987. Then a decision will be made on whether to proceed with the project.

"There is a high probability we will go ahead, people are very enthusiastic," Mr Goity said.

"You would have to have some pretty compelling reasons against it," he said.

"They would include such things as country risk, financial risk and copper risk."

BHP America is keen to stress it is not only searching for opportunities to extend its US energy interests, but that it is also actively seeking non-oil acquisitions such as minerals and steel.

Reflecting the present vogue for counter cyclical investment, BHP has been extremely active with its many steel mills in the south and finished-steel plants around the US.

During the big press launch of the Monsanto deal recently the Melbourne publicity machine claimed the purchase would make BHP "one of the leading independent oil producers in America".

In San Francisco they cannot tell you exactly where they rate, only that they are trying to improve on their position.

"After all," Mr Harriman said with a smile, "we still have brokers ringing from Houston saying: 'I am long on BHP and short on Broken Hill – are they the same company'?"

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AUSTRALIA

HEAVY LOSSES PROMPT WHEAT FARMER MILITANCY

Wheat Dumping Reported

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 31 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Anthony Hoy: "Wheat Dumping Just Tip of Rural Anger--'100 Trucks on Standby Say Angry Farmers'"]

[Text]

A HUNDRED wheat trucks are on standby in the mid-western wheat belt of NSW to back the action of a Canowindra freight contractor, Mr Frank Daniel, who dumped more than 30 tonnes of grain outside Parliament House in Canberra early yesterday to draw attention to the financial plight of wheatgrowers.

Members of the Canowindra wheat protest committee are considering "locking up Sydney and Canberra" as part of their program of public disruption designed to bring about changes in the government and statutory authority financial policies they claim are crippling the agricultural sector.

The protest was spurred by the docking of $45 a tonne for weather-damaged wheat.

Farmers claim the docking leaves them with a net return – after deduction of freight, handling, Australian Wheat Board administration fees and wheat-tax charges – of $57.67 a tonne.

Subsequent production costs, totalling $103.29 a tonne, leaves the farmers with a net loss of $45.

The farmers' hardship is compounded by a split payment of $47.51 a tonne within three weeks of delivery, with a final payment of $10.15 held over until March.

Canowindra's men, women and children worked under cover of darkness to help overload Mr Daniel's $200,000 Ford tipper by 8 tonnes.

They were with him in spirit as he steered an awakening agricultural giant into Canberra, where he dumped 32 tonnes of feed wheat outside Parliament.

Mr Daniel is on the wheat rebellion bandwagon because his new Caterpillar-powered prime mover, with its aluminium tipping body, costs 90¢ a km to maintain and has to cover a minimum of 150,000 km a year – 70 to 80 hours on the road each week – to earn him a reasonable income.

Back in 1972, the cost of an equivalent prime mover and trailer was $25,000. Then, Mr Daniel made a good living, working 45 to 60 hours a week and covering 100,000 km a year.

Since that time the cost of fuel has increased from about 23¢ a gallon to $2.30 a gallon (51¢ a litre). And a major component of this price rise, according to Mr Daniel, is tax.

Tax on retread tyres for his truck's 16 wheels is $20 a unit. He incurs a 16 per cent to 20 per cent tax on spare parts.

Each time the Government increases fuel taxes by 1 cent it costs Mr Daniel $800 a truck over 12 months.

"In the last 12 months the price of fuel increased by 12¢ a litre," he said.

"This has cost me an additional $19,000 a year.

"The only way to make a living is to overload.

"While the primary producer is suffering a financial squeeze, freight contractors like myself have to do two weeks' work in one just to make ends meet.

"What we all need is not commodity or freight price increases. We need reductions in the exorbitant taxes we pay to government. I support the farmers to the hilt."

Mr Daniel was commissioned by the chairman of the Canowindra wheat protest committee, Mr Peter Ryan, to deliver 30 tonnes of wheat to one Mr Bob Hawke.

(When asked by Federal Police why he had dropped the wheat, Mr Ryan replied: "I was paid to deliver the wheat to Mr Hawke. I didn't know he didn't want it.")

The protest load came from Mr Ryan's 600-tonne pig feed storage shed. Farmers in his area have undertaken to replace the wheat.

Mr Ryan is a competent and enterprising farmer. In the 1984-85 financial year he turned over $650,000 for an operational profit of $200,000.

After depreciation and the repayment of loans and commitments, however, the Ryan farming operation lost $100,000 on agricultural enterprises, including 160ha of commercial lucerne, 80ha of soya bean and maize cash crops, seed clover production, dryland wheat, rapeseed, a 200-sow piggery, a cattle feed lot turning out 400 to 500 steers a year, and a wheaten straw delivery service to horse trainers at Randwick, Rosehill and Warwick Farm.

In 1980, Mr Ryan borrowed $500,000 at 12 per cent to upgrade the family properties. Within 12 months, interest rates had climbed to 17 per cent. After dropping back to 14.5 per cent, they have peaked at more than 22 per cent.

After budgeting for electricity charges of 3.3¢ a kWh for irrigation, Mr Ryan has been lumbered with an overall 6.6¢ increase.

"Diesel fuel costs have increased dramatically over the past four years – from 28¢ to 30¢ to 60¢," he said.

"Relatively speaking, we are out of business. We are actively seeking a buyer or an equity partner. They are impossible to find because of government agricultural policies."

A farmer, Mr Mick Kinsela, travelled in convoy with Mr Daniel to help cover the tip truck's numberplates with mud, black out the name on the side, and to open the tipper chute at the appropriate time to release the grain. Instead of being back on the road to Canowindra within eight minutes of the dump as planned, Mr Kinsela found himself waiting to bail out the freight contractor from the city watchhouse.

Mr Kinsela, too, has been caught by the agricultural finance squeeze, with a $200,000 loan on his 800ha wheat farming enterprise, and interest rates that have climbed from 14.5 per cent to 21 per cent.

"We're here because something has to be done to turn around the fortunes of agriculture, and farmers have to be prepared to stand up and be counted," he said.

Wheatgrower Mr Robbie Lawrence had planned to leave Canberra as soon as he had tied protest banners across the steps of Parliament House. But as he tied the ropes, police were on hand to cut them free.

"I owe just under $100,000, and I am desperately trying to prevent it going over $100,000 so I do not incur higher interest rates," Mr Lawrence said.

"I don't like my chances. Of the 1500 tonnes of wheat I will harvest, almost all will be docked $45 a tonne for weather damage. The $60 net I receive for the grain will hardly cover my grain bills."

The Federal Opposition spokesman on primary industry, Mr Ralph Hunt, said the dumping of the wheat outside Parliament was a manifestation of the despair and frustration facing farmers throughout Australia.

He said government actions which could be taken to "relieve the agony in the bush" included:

FREEZING the price of fuel until a more equitable fuel tax regime was created.

RESTORING fuel freight equalisation for rural areas.

IMMEDIATE provision of additional funds for rural debt adjustment and reconstruction and carry-on loans at concessional interest rates.

A REVIEW of the high cost of fertilisers.

THE abandonment of export inspection charges on exporters.

PRESSING for a special conference of agricultural export nations to examine ways of improving prospects for world agricultural trade under the terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Losses Despite Record USSR Sale

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Anthony Hoy]

[Text]

A HALF billion dollar wheat sale to the USSR — the biggest single wheat sale ever by Australia — has strengthened wheat industry claims for relief for farmers facing heavy losses on weather damaged crops.

The Victorian Farmers and Graziers Association yesterday added its weight to the Australian Wheatgrowers Federation lobby for disaster relief for affected farmers.

Australian Wheat Board sales of more than nine million tonnes — more than half the expected annual turnover — within a month of the start of its selling year have also fuelled the resolve of a determined group of NSW wheatgrowers seeking to revoke the $45 a tonne dockage on weather damaged wheat downgraded from the general purpose category to the feed pool.

One of the farmers. Mr Peter Locke, yesterday released figures he claims show farmers delivering feed wheat into the system are incurring costs of $147.16 a tonne but are receiving only $103.29 for their grain — a loss of $45.57 a tonne.

The outstanding Moscow negotiating performance of Australian Wheat Board assistant general manager. Mr Bob McCarthy. and the marketing delegation led by board member, Mr Michael Shanahan, have strengthened the NSW growers' conviction that the buffer a devalued Australian dollar has given the board should be exploited for the growers' financial benefit.

Mr Locke, who farms wheat at Canowindra in the central west of NSW, is a member of a committee that is leading the NSW push to revoke the feed wheat dockage and lift the guaranteed minimum price (GMP) for feed wheat by $50 a tonne to $151.

"The GMP for wheat in this category is $101.59," Mr Ryan said. "From this GMP is deducted $23.17 in State Rail Authority freight charges, $16.70 a tonne in NSW Grain Handling Authority charges and an estimated $4 charge for Australian Wheat Board administration.

"These charges total $43.87, giving farmers a net return — before taking into account on-farm expenses — of $57.67. Our hardship is compounded by the fact that the first advance payment for the wheat by the AWB is split after deduction of freight and handling charges. We receive only $47.51 a tonne within three weeks of delivery, are are forced to wait until March for the other $10.15."

Figures prepared by Mr Locke are the basis of a submission from the Canowindra committee to the NSW Livestock and Grazier Producers Association in support of the formation of a 60-day wheat industry committee to negotiate improved agricultural terms of trade with bankers and government officials.

Mr Locke said his up-to-date on-farm costs had been checked by reputable agricultural authorities. They were based on the production of an acre of feed wheat yielding 1.3 tonnes to the acre and returning about $106 a tonne.

Estimated costs totalling $103.29 were made up as follows: fertiliser $16.81, spray $12, fuel $10.60, wages $6, administration $10, local government rates (based on approximate district land values of $650 an acre) $2, seed $2, equipment repairs and routine maintenance $5, interest on capital $26 and interest on working capital $12.88.

"These costs represent a farm in a very good economic position, and do not include or allow for any debt on plant."

Figures provided to the Canowindra committee by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAE) showed rural indebtedness — excluding hire purchase, trade creditors and private debts — totalled $7 billion, he said.

"The amount needed at 20 per cent interest to pay interest but not service the debt is $1.4 billion," he said.

"The net value of rural production is estimated by the BAE at $3.3 billion.

"Drawings of $15,000 a year for the 175,000 farm units in Australia total $2.6 billion, leaving us with a minus figure of $0.7 billion."

Editorial Analysis

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 30 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Wheat Farmers' Dilemma"]

[Text]

A NEW era of militancy and public disruption on the part of Australia's financially stricken wheat farmers has dawned.

While lawlessness in any form should not be countenanced, a stark protest by farmers may be what is needed to shake the nation from the apathy towards agriculturalists who account for a major part of its domestic and export productivity and foreign exchange.

To date, not even lip service has been paid by government or bureaucracy to the effect of weather damage on 1985/86 farm income.

Farmers justifiably claim that politicians and public servants would find it most unpalatable if they were forced, as wheat growers are being forced, to incur a net loss after being docked $45 a tonne for weather-damaged grain.

The amount docked from NSW farmers' cheques is approximately the same as is taken from them in seemingly exorbitant charges by government authorities.

The guaranteed minimum price for weather damaged wheat is $101.59 a tonne. From this the NSW State Rail Authority deducts 23 per cent ($23.17) for freight charges; the NSW Grain Handling Authority charges 17 per cent ($16.70) for handling the grain; and the Australian Wheat Board (AWB) takes 4 per cent ($4) for administration and the wheat tax.

The net return is $57.67 a tonne but the farmer faces production costs of $103.29 a tonne (calculated on wheat yielding 1.3 tonnes to the acre). And this calculation presumes that the farm in question is in a very good economic position and does not allow for any debt on plant.

The farmer's hardship is compounded by the fact that the AWB's first advance payment for the wheat is split – after the freight, handling, administrative and tax authorities have removed their fingers from the till – into a payment of only $47.51 a tonne within three weeks of delivery and a final payment of $10.15 held over until March.

To add insult to injury, the AWB – while it is to be commended for taking the trade war fight to the US and EEC to secure its record USSR wheat deal – is seeking to wash its hands of the feed-wheat dilemma, preferring to see growers deliver this product to feed-wheat merchants.

While the board is sensitive to Elders' bid to break down the AWB wheat-trading monopoly, it is prepared to dump the farmer into the hands of such traders when his chips are down. The board has a responsibility to keep at all times a floor price in the market by competing vigorously not only for the best wheat but for lower quality categories also.

The farmers do not ask for subsidisation. They have felt the sting of its whip through the unfair advantage it has given their US and EEC counterparts in world commodity markets.

They do ask for a reassessment of the effect that government fiscal policy is having on them, for acknowledgement of the contribution they are making in the present difficult economic times through their export product and for fair treatment by finance, freight, handling, receiving and tax authorities.

Their entreaties have to date gone unheard. Public protest is their last resort. The various authorities would be wise to heed the protest message.

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INVESTORS SAID TO HAVE REGAINED CONFIDENCE IN INDONESIAN ECONOMY

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 18 Dec 85 p A 1

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 18 (ANTARA)--Investors were reportedly beginning to regain confidence in Indonesian economy signifying a bright prospect for investments in the remaining years of Repelita IV, an investment official has disclosed.

Deputy Chairman of Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) Sanyoto Sastrowardoyo made the assessment when addressing a business meeting here Tuesday organized by Jakarta Chapter of BKPM in cooperation with Jakarta Chapter of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Sanyoto said that if the tendency was continually taking place and the achieved condition could be maintained and stepped up, "it could be said that the prospect for investment in the remaining years of Repelita IV is bright enough and promising."

The tendency of confidence regaining, according to Sanyoto, was reflected in the increasing amount applications for letter of intent in the framework of investment which has been submitted to the BKPM. It is also reflected in the figures accepted by BKPM this year compared with last year.

Until November 1985, applications for domestic investments (PMDN) reached 302 compared with 222 in 1984.

Foreign investments (PMA) at the same period stood at 67 applications compared to that of 61 in 1984.

The government in a bid to encourage investments in exports fields has adopted policy that all of business activities were opened for PMA and PMDN which producing all of export commodities.

The basic policy of investment is intended to encourage efforts for the stepping up of economic growth and to create job opportunities.

In this respect, the government expected the private sectors to enhance its participation in development activities from time to time, Sanyoto said.

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CSO: 4200/558

SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN URGED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 19 Dec 85 p A 5

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 18 (ANTARA)--The government and the people of Indonesia cannot justify Soviet occupation over Afghanistan and the Soviet must therefore withdraw its troops from that country, allowing the Afghan people to fully determine their own future.

This was revealed by Abdullah Kamil, a staff expert of the Foreign Minister in a speech at commemorating the six years of struggle of the Afghan people against the Soviet occupation, here Wednesday night.

The former director general for political affairs, Abdullah Kamil, said further that since the first day of the Soviet occupation the government of Indonesia is persistent with its stand to oppose such an occupation.

The ceremony was held by the Indonesia-Afghan People Solidarity Committee (KSRIA).

KSRIA Chairman Drs Lukman Harun, who is also speaker of the Muhammadiyah central board, said that the Soviet occupation had so far claimed one million Afghan people who died as martyrs, five million others left their country as refugees in other country.

Each year the UN, OIC and other big powers call on the world to peacefully solve the Afghan problem.

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CSO: 4200/558

PRC STARTS IMPORTING PLYWOOD FROM KALIMANTAN

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 20 Dec 85 p A 4

[Text] Samarinda, December 19 (ANTARA)--Chinese businessmen have started this month to import plywood from East Kalimantan.

About 2,000 m3 of plywood worth US$506 thousand has been exported to the People's China whose population number are about the million. The plywood used to be shipped from the Samarinda port to the Shanghai port destination.

Tigor Gulton, head of the East Kalimantan Trade Office told ANTARA here Thursday that the exported plywood was derived from shores three species which is locally called Meranti with a price of US$255/m3.

The trade relations between Indonesia and China do not seem to affect that of Indonesia and Taiwan which has been going on for a long time.

Businessmen who were contacted by ANTARA here also speculated that the trade relations between Indonesia and China would not affect the Indonesia-Taiwan trade relations.

It seems that both countries have similar interest in trade relations with Indonesia although they are politically conflicting each other.

Taiwan this year imported sawn timber, plywood, particle board, blackboard, coal and amonia from East Kalimantan.

/9317
CSO: 4200/558

INCREASE IN NONOIL EXPORTS REPORTED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 20 Dec 85 pp A6, A7

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 20 (ANTARA)--Indonesia's non-oil/gas exports, in the first semester of this year, increased by 173.8 percent in volume compared with the corresponding period last year, though they recorded only an increase of 2.7 percent in value.

The head of the National Export Development Agency (BPEN), Drs K. Agamar MA, said here Friday Indonesia's non-oil/gas exports in the period were recorded at 50,038,900 tons worth US$3,968,500,000--against 18,278,000 tons worth US $3,863,100,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

Algamar said the drop in the Indonesian export value had been attributed to the world recession which had caused sluggishness in the trade sector.

The decrease of the exchange rate of US dollar against some foreign currencies, especially those of the European countries and Japan, had also caused a decrease in the value of the Indonesian foreign exchange earning from export although the situation improved the bargaining position of Indonesia's export commodities.

/9317
CSO: 4200/558

SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY REACHES OUT TO FARMERS

Auckland NEW ZEALAND TRIBUNE in English 9 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by G.H. (Bill) Andersen, National President, SUP: "SUP Contacts Farmers"]

[Text] **AN increasing number of farmers' meetings have understandably concerned themselves with the worsening economic plight of more and more farmers. As a growing political party, concerned with all aspects of New Zealand's economic and political life, the Socialist Unity Party is giving greater publicity to its attitude to such events.**

The Party programme underlines the importance of farming in our economy, and we make the following two basic points:

Firstly, the farmer and the produce grown by farmers is basic to our economy. Secondly, in order to regain an economically secure position in New Zealand, the farming community must look beyond itself and seek new allies. We believe that these allies exist in the shape of the trade union movement and the small-business community.

Reactions from farmers such as buying boycotts, live sheep exports, changing marketing forms and the ewe mutton slaughter are manifestations of the growing concern and discontent among them.

However, all those protests do not tackle the fundamental basis of the problems which will continue to grow as the economic crisis both here and in the rest of the Western world grows. In essence, farming communities in New Zealand and other capitalist countries are bedevilled by insecure markets and market returns on the one hand and steeply rising cost structures on the other.

The market crisis is a reflection of the economic crisis, the declining living standards of most people who therefore consume less and increased farm production in many countries.

On the other hand, the relentless rising cost structure is the inevitable result of national and international suppliers exacting higher and higher prices so that they can expand corporate profit.

To put this process down to being simply a 'cost-plus' exercise is really to obscure and defend the most damaging role of national and international monopoly. The entire process is being aggravated by the rapidly growing dominance of finance and banking capital, with increasing foreign domination in this vital sector.

The Socialist Unity Party believes that these problems deserve deep and serious consideration by all those interested in finding real solutions for our country and its future. We are most interested in conducting a dialogue with all those interested. In keeping with our attitude to trade union and other matters, we are fully prepared to participate in appropriate public and farmer discussions on these matters, as outlined.

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CSO: 4200/560

DAILY VIEWS COOK ISLANDS 'NEUTRALITY'

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 16 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Cooks Notions of Neutrality"]

[Text]

No one need feel too alarmed by the statement of Sir Thomas Davis that the Cook Islands may have to turn neutral because of New Zealand's anti-nuclear policies. He is probably the most pro-American of all Pacific Islands leaders, and his pronouncements are not noted for their consistency.

Sixteen months ago Sir Thomas said his country would continue to let United States nuclear warships call on it. Although Rarotonga may be able to reconcile such visits with the neutrality that now seems to appeal to it, an aggressor would not necessarily do so.

Neither is neutrality necessarily the best system if, as Sir Thomas says, "a country has no defence and cannot defend itself." Switzerland and Sweden are notably neutral, but they are not notably defenceless. In defence expenditure per capita, indeed, Sweden ranks above France, Britain and West Germany; and Switzerland ranks above East Germany, and far above New Zealand.

Yet Sir Thomas' concern for his country's defencelessness resulting from the removal of the Anzus umbrella — or its almost inevitable removal — is understandable. Many New Zealanders are similarly anxious about their own country's protection, and they at least have the basics of a modest Army, Navy and Air Force.

/9317
CSO: 4200/560

NEW ZEALAND

INSTITUTE PREDICTS INTEREST RATES TO STAY UP

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 19 Dec 85 Section 3 p 1

[Text]

Interest rates will remain high over the next year or more, says the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research in its latest *Quarterly Predictions*, released today.

The predictions were completed in mid-November and forecast economic trends between now and March 1987.

In that time, says the institute, there will be "continued high nominal interest rates which, over a one-year horizon, must also represent high expected real interest rates (although not necessarily in after-tax terms)."

The institute says this forecast is consistent with its view "of monetary policy starting to bite."

Despite some high monetary aggregate growth rates, say the predictions, "there is reason to believe that monetary conditions are now placing downward pressure on expenditure decisions and inflationary forces, notwithstanding the current wage round ..."

Effective

The institute notes that "this year, monetary policy has proved to be considerably more effective in influencing the exchange rate than money-wage settlements."

Overall, the forecast is for an economic contraction with average real GDP growth of 1 per cent in 1985-86 and a 0.5 per cent fall in 1986-87.

"Against the background of a moderately strong world economy and the assumed exchange rate profile, the contraction in activity is likely to be relatively short by comparison with recent downturns in New Zealand," says the institute. "Activity should be expanding by the end of next year."

However, one of the assumptions on which the report is based has been weakened by recent events. While the institute assumed "a depreciation back to around the pre-float index level by the June quarter 1986," the Reserve Bank's trade-weighted index fell below its pre-float level on Tuesday.

Profit Drop

Among the institute's other predictions is a drop in private-sector profits this year, despite "rather strong" activity in the first half-year. Real profits in 1985-86 will be about 1 per cent lower than in 1984-85, with a 4 per cent fall in profits in 1986-87.

And, on the investment front, real private capital formation is expected to grow by about 3 per cent in 1985-86, then drop 11.5 per cent in 1986-87.

The institute predicts the deficit for 1985-86 will be about $1.8 billion, about 4 per cent of GDP. Because of the loss of Government revenue during tax reforms in 1986-87, the deficit for that year is expected to amount to about 4.5 per cent of GDP.

Wages are one factor that will increase substantially in both years, says the institute, forecasting a 17.5 per cent rise in average hourly earnings this year, followed by a 13 per cent increase in 1986-87.

Job Losses

Full-time employment is expected to rise by about 13,000 jobs in 1985-86, but there will be job losses through much of 1986, with a recovery not likely until late that year. Between March 1986 and March 1987 there will be no change in full-time employment, says the institute, and an increase of about 10,000 in unemployment.

"This year, import volumes are likely to fall by 1 per cent. Next year, however, the combination of a weakening domestic economy, a falling exchange rate, and the virtual completion of major-project investment means that real imports should fall by more than 6 per cent.

"Export volumes are likely to continue to grow next year, albeit at a lower rate of 3 per cent."

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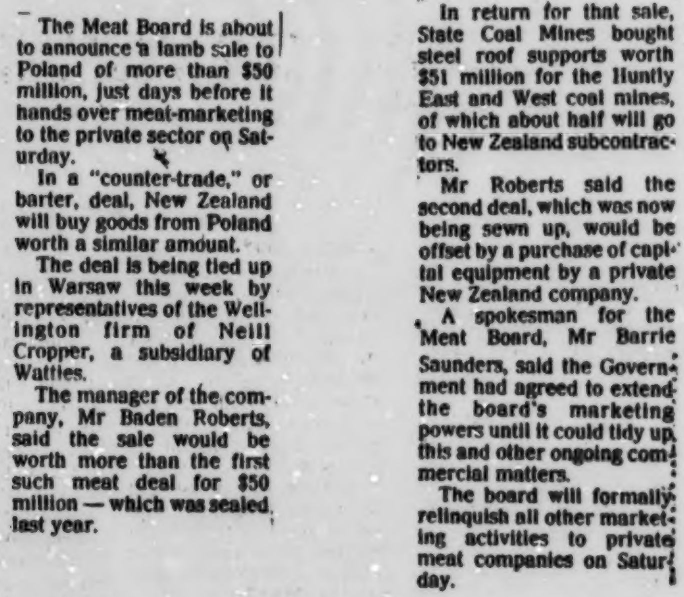
CSO: 4200/560

LAMB BARTER WITH POLAND REPORTED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 19 Dec 85 p 3

[Text]



The Meat Board is about to announce a lamb sale to Poland of more than $50 million, just days before it hands over meat-marketing to the private sector on Saturday.

In a "counter-trade," or barter, deal, New Zealand will buy goods from Poland worth a similar amount.

The deal is being tied up in Warsaw this week by representatives of the Wellington firm of Neill Cropper, a subsidiary of Watties.

The manager of the company, Mr Baden Roberts, said the sale would be worth more than the first such meat deal for $50 million — which was sealed last year.

In return for that sale, State Coal Mines bought steel roof supports worth $51 million for the Huntly East and West coal mines, of which about half will go to New Zealand subcontractors.

Mr Roberts said the second deal, which was now being sewn up, would be offset by a purchase of capital equipment by a private New Zealand company.

A spokesman for the Meat Board, Mr Barrie Saunders, said the Government had agreed to extend the board's marketing powers until it could tidy up this and other ongoing commercial matters.

The board will formally relinquish all other marketing activities to private meat companies on Saturday.

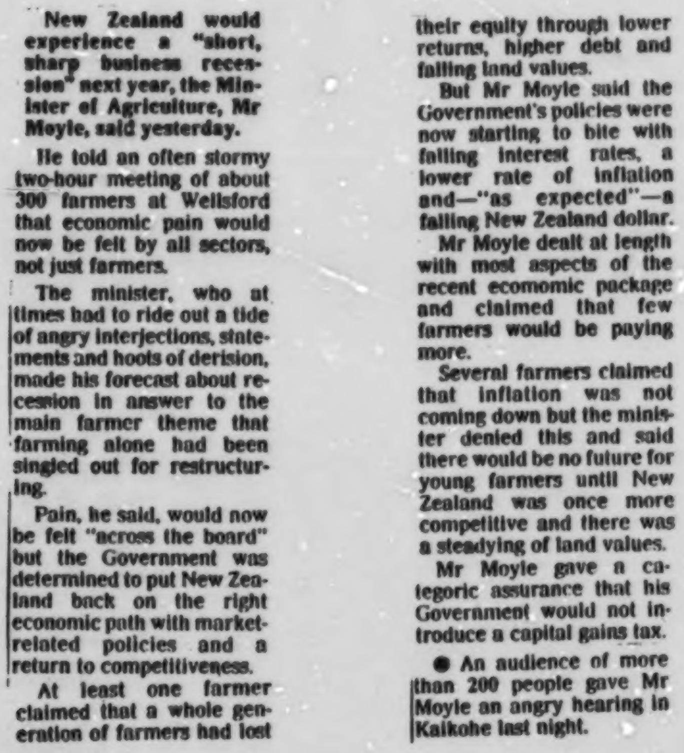
/9317
CSO: 4200/560

NEW ZEALAND

AGRICULTURE MINISTER FORESEES BUSINESS RECESSION

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 20 Dec 85 p 2

[Text]



New Zealand would experience a "short, sharp business recession" next year, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Moyle, said yesterday.

He told an often stormy two-hour meeting of about 300 farmers at Wellsford that economic pain would now be felt by all sectors, not just farmers.

The minister, who at times had to ride out a tide of angry interjections, statements and hoots of derision, made his forecast about recession in answer to the main farmer theme that farming alone had been singled out for restructuring.

Pain, he said, would now be felt "across the board" but the Government was determined to put New Zealand back on the right economic path with market-related policies and a return to competitiveness.

At least one farmer claimed that a whole generation of farmers had lost their equity through lower returns, higher debt and falling land values.

But Mr Moyle said the Government's policies were now starting to bite with falling interest rates, a lower rate of inflation and—"as expected"—a falling New Zealand dollar.

Mr Moyle dealt at length with most aspects of the recent ecomomic package and claimed that few farmers would be paying more.

Several farmers claimed that inflation was not coming down but the minister denied this and said there would be no future for young farmers until New Zealand was once more competitive and there was a steadying of land values.

Mr Moyle gave a categoric assurance that his Government would not introduce a capital gains tax.

● An audience of more than 200 people gave Mr Moyle an angry hearing in Kaikohe last night.

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CSO: 4200/560

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT STEEL COMPANY BAILOUT

Muldoon Government Commitment Cited

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 24 Dec 84 p 5

[Text]

The Government decision to bail out New Zealand Steel means the company has lost one of the most favourable deals granted to a privately owned industry.

The Government has agreed to take over $1138 million in debt which the company would have been liable to pay back in the next few years.

But, in return, officials made it clear yesterday that all other concessions granted in the original agreements are likely to become void. These include:

- Government guarantees for all further loans raised by New Zealand Steel.
- A Government commitment to lend 30 per cent of the capital cost of the expansion.
- A 25 per cent discount on electricity prices and an unspecified discount on coal prices.
- A special 40 per cent tax credit on investment.
- Suspension of import duty and sales tax on imported machinery.
- A complete ban on imports of products made by New Zealand Steel up until 1989.
- A gradual phase-out of import licensing on steel between 1989 and 1991, with a promise of "prompt consultations" if this results in the company's share of the domestic steel market falling below 90 per cent before or after 1991.
- Safeguards to ensure the availability of raw materials for the steel mill.
- Provision of roads, railway, housing, extra apprenticeship training and immigration permits for the mill.

The Deputy Secretary of Trade and Industry, Mr Peter Donovan, who is one of four Government directors of New Zealand Steel Development Ltd, said the total value of all the concessions was a matter of debate.

Lump Sum

"The investment allowance was worth a great deal of money," he said. Other concessions were also very expensive.

"What we are doing now is putting it all in one lump sum."

In return, legal moves will begin in the New Year to wind up the 88-page "formation agreement" under which the Crown was bound to provide most of the concessions.

Some of them were agreed to under a "planning memorandum" which did not have the force of law but was signed at the same time as the formation agreement in December 1982.

Understanding

"In effect, this [new] assistance package picks up all the assistance that the company may have been entitled to under the formation agreement and the planning memorandum," Mr Donovan said.

"That is part of the deal, certainly part of the understanding on the Government's side."

This means the Government will no longer guarantee loans for the expansion. It is assumed that the increased share capital will give the company the security it needs to raise loans without such guarantees.

The formation agreement gave the Crown the right to decline to guarantee loans. But, in practice, all major loans have been guaranteed because it was considered that no one would be prepared to lend to a company with a share capital of only 3 per cent of the expansion costs, as was the case until now.

"In effect, once the Crown gave the first guarantee, it was virtually impossible not to give subsequent guarantees because the lenders would consider the Government had changed its mind," Mr Donovan said.

However, the Treasury had opposed Government assistance to the expansion from the start.

Worst

Assuming that the money invested could earn a 10 per cent rate of return elsewhere, the Treasury estimated in the late 1970s that the expansion would cost the country $12 million a year compared with alternative investments.

By 1981, it had revised this cost to $211 million a year and, by last year, it was $590 million annually — by far the worst of all the major projects approved by the National Government.

In the review initiated after the change of government last year, the Treasury also questioned New Zealand Steel's estimates on the revenue side of the equation.

The original deal was based on figures for domestic steel consumption up to 1982, which showed an average annual increase of 2.5 per cent a year.

It was assumed that the New Zealand economy would become even more "steel-intensive" after the expansion was completed, because of "spin-offs" to technology and manufacturing.

However, Treasury figures show that, in fact, steel consumption has dropped from 0.031 tonnes for each $US1000 of gross domestic product in 1980 to 0.028 tonnes this year.

This is because people are spending less of their income on steel-intensive products such as washing machines and fridges and more on mainly plastic products such as computers.

In addition, even traditional steel products such as cars are increasingly made of plastic and other materials. If steel is used at all, it is lighter, stronger grades which reduce its weight for each $1000 of national income.

Moreover, steel prices have been weaker than expected when the agreement was drawn up, because old steel mills in developed countries have not closed as fast as expected, while new mills have been built in places like South Korea and Brazil.

'Subsidised'

Finally, the Treasury questioned the company's projections showing increased exports to the United States, because of fears that worries about the American trade deficit could lead to countervailing duties being imposed on New Zealand steel.

These could have been justified on the grounds that the wide range of concessions "subsidised" local production.

If this happened, the company would have been forced to divert its exports to South-east Asia or China, where prices are up to 30 per cent lower than in America.

Officials concede that many of the factors which have made the project less economic have been caused by Government decisions.

Coal and electricity, for example, account for about 40 per cent of the cost of producing cold-rolled coils. The prices of both have increased steeply in the past 18 months.

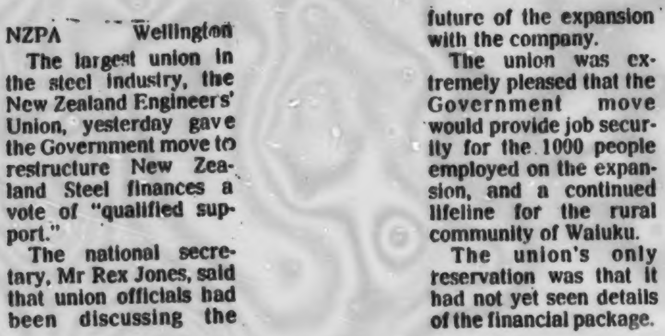
The Government has also decided to abolish import licensing for steel between 1986 and 1989, instead of after the latter date, and to cut import duties to 10 per cent for most steel products by 1990.

But even if these policies had not been changed, officials believe the weaker revenue outlook and inadequate capital backing would have made it unlikely that New Zealand Steel would have been able to repay its loans without the Government bail-out.

Union Welcomes Move

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 24 Dec 85 p 5

[Text]



NZPA Wellington

The largest union in the steel industry, the New Zealand Engineers' Union, yesterday gave the Government move to restructure New Zealand Steel finances a vote of "qualified support."

The national secretary, Mr Rex Jones, said that union officials had been discussing the future of the expansion with the company.

The union was extremely pleased that the Government move would provide job security for the 1000 people employed on the expansion, and a continued lifeline for the rural community of Waiuku.

The union's only reservation was that it had not yet seen details of the financial package.

Editorial: 'Few Can Be Happy'

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Bill for the Taxpayer"]

[Text] Like it or not, the taxpayer finds himself coming to the aid of New Zealand Steel Ltd, possibly with as much as $1 billion. The company will issue 291 million shares to the Government, giving the state 81.2 percent of the enlarged company, and the Government will take over the debt of $1138 million outstanding on loans raised to pay for the Glenbrook expansion up to September 30.

The deal is subject to approval by a meeting of shareholders in February, but it would be surprising if they did not accept. The Government, clearly a reluctant rescuer, is stuck with its predecessor's undertaking to guarantee loans raised by New Zealand Steel.

The scene is set for a major political scrap about responsibility for the mess. The project, it is true, has suffered the misfortune of beginning under one set of policies which might have continued had the previous Government been re-elected, and emerging into a radically different set of policies which have greatly raised the costs. But it is also true that there were strong doubts from the first among official advisers about the value of the project.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Douglas, says it now seems there is "a very real risk" that the cash flow from the expansion would not service the expansion debts without excessive and continuing state aid. So the Government is "taking its loss up front" in preference to propping up the project indefinitely. The minister says he believes the company will be viable now that it is relieved of servicing a large part of the expansion costs.

The Government will try to cut its losses by selling its shares at the earliest opportunity. But it will be offering shares in a vastly diluted capital on what must be reckoned a buyer's market. The shares this year have been as high as $2.11 and closed on Friday at $1.39. It is safe to say that no one will be injured in a rush for them at that price now, or for some time to come, and potential buyers will be well aware of the bargain they should be able to drive.

Few people can be the least happy to see the Government bailing out of such an enterprise, but as the guarantor of the debts it presumably had little option. The episode may have some value if it teaches politicians to be more careful of the purposes to which they put the people's money. In the light of history, however, that may not seem a very strong hope.

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CSO: 4200/560

WELLINGTON BISHOP CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S ANZUS STANCE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 24 Dec 85 p 4

[Text]

NZPA Wellington

The Government stand on Anzus makes it "almost impossible for us to walk worthily in the service of our nation," says the Bishop of Wellington, the Rt Rev Sir Edward Norman.

"And worse still, the Government itself appears to be uncertain of the path it is following," Bishop Norman said in an address at an HMS Neptune commemorative service last week.

Bishop Norman, who commanded a battalion in the Second World War, asked if the Government was not bowing to pressure groups which did not have the interest of the nation at heart.

He said that every conflict in which New Zealand had been engaged had taught that it could not resist aggression on its own.

"We therefore must rely for our defence upon support from our allies."

To do that, New Zealand must make a contribution, however small.

"It may seem strange to some that I, as bishop of the church, should say such things, but I believe I have good authority for doing so. Jesus Christ himself said, 'When a strong man armed guards his own palace, his goods are in peace'."

Jesus Christ knew the potential for evil as well as good in the human race.

Bishop Norman said: "Self-protection is not primarily a matter for religion. It is a matter for common sense, and if your religious feelings clash with common sense you can be sure that it is your religion which is at fault."

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CSO: 4200/560

DAILY VIEWS GOVERNMENT OPTION PAPER ON DEFENSE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 27 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial: "More Defence Changes"]

[Text]

The Anzus imbroglio has obscured other changes which the Government wants in defence. Greater self-reliance is the backbone of its policy shift, and it acknowledges the corollary that it is more expensive.

But before deciding how much self-reliance is enough the Government wants to know what people think. So it has published *The Defence Question,* a pamphlet that sets out options and arguments to help readers to sort their own choices.

The Defence Question contends that for 30 years "an alliance mentality" has saved New Zealanders from having to think for themselves, which is another way of asserting that faith in Anzus has saved people from learning that almost all defence decisions are difficult to reach and imperfect once made.

Geography makes rational decisions especially hard. The coastline is too long to defend. But our remoteness would make invasion ludicrously expensive and, anyway, there is no visible threat of attack. So why have armed forces if they have no task and — even if they did — could not perform it?

There are several answers. One is constitutional: New Zealand has bound itself to defend Niue, the Cook Islands and Tokelau. If New Zealand itself were threatened, the existence of troops could allow the country a choice of responses.

Moreover, our friend remoteness is also our enemy: even crudely trained French terrorists have shown how vulnerable isolation makes us. An attacker could come from almost anywhere without violating any other country's border. And what if the French terrorists had mined harbour entrances instead of one small ship?

If there is, then, a need for armed forces, where should they focus? The automatic answer is: the South Pacific. But we have troops permanently in Singapore. Others are in Sinai. Armed forces went as midwives to the birth of Zimbabwe. A frigate patrolled the Indian Ocean. We have helped to keep the peace in Kashmir and Cyprus. We want to monitor observance of the Antarctic Treaty. Do citizens want our troops to give up such useful and peaceable jobs? Probably not. Yet the result must look like deliberate incoherence.

Finally, what of Anzus? The Government indulges basic inconsistency in wanting to be defended by America but only on conditions America will not accept. No wonder the Government has printed a mere 6000 copies of *The Defence Question.*

Inescapable limitations of geography, and complexities which the Government has added, mean it will be a brave and optimistic 6000 who believe they can produce answers of seamless logic.

/9317
CSO: 4200/560

RESEARCHERS PROPOSE CHANGES IN SOUTH PACIFIC AID POLICY

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 27 Dec 85 p 4

[Text]

A fundamental change in New Zealand's aid policy in the South Pacific has been proposed by two researchers at Victoria University in Wellington.

They suggest that New Zealand should stop putting all its aid effort into developing commercial industries to make even the smallest island states economically independent.

In practice, they believe these states will always have to rely on aid and money sent home by migrants in New Zealand.

They recommend that aid should be redirected towards sustaining the existing village culture so migrants can return to it when they want to.

'Mirab'

The two researchers — a geographer, Professor Ray Watters, and an economist, Dr Geoff Bertram — are completing a report for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on aid to the Cook Islands, Tokelau, Niue, Tuvalu and Kiribati.

They describe the five countries they have studied as "mirab" economies, based on migration, remittances, aid and bureaucracy.

Almost half or more of three of the populations now live in New Zealand — 44 per cent of Cook Islanders, 45 per cent of Tokelauans and 61 per cent of Niueans.

These migrants have continued to send back remittances, even many years after they left the islands. This money amounted to 4 per cent of imports in Niue in 1970-83, 8 per cent in Kiribati, 14 per cent in Tokelau and the Cook Islands, and 20 per cent in Tuvalu.

The two authors suggest the high level of these payments shows Pacific families are making rational decisions that some of their members should work in New Zealand to support the others who remain in the islands.

Even more important has been the high level of aid from New Zealand and other countries.

In the first four years of the 1980s, aid accounted for 38 per cent of imports in the Cook Islands, 46 per cent in Tokelau, 74 per cent in Kiribati, 116 per cent in Tuvalu and 134 per cent in Niue.

Decline

Much of the aid has gone straight into growing local bureaucracies. Government now accounts for 52 per cent of total cash employment in the Cook Islands, over 60 per cent in Tuvalu, 80 per cent in Niue and Kiribati, and more than 90 per cent in the Tokelaus.

Meanwhile, village agriculture has been stagnant or declined. Attempts to establish industries have not been successful.

"After sustained administrative and political effort over more than seven years, New Zealand's Pacific Islands Industrial Development Scheme [offering incentives for companies to set up in the islands] has been unable to spend more than $1.3 million," Professor Watters says.

Impractical

Options such as devaluing their currencies to make local production more competitive, and imports dearer, would simply lead to more emigration by cutting local living standards.

And, with local populations ranging from 56,213 in Kiribati down to 1572 in the Tokelaus, monetary independence is seen as impractical anyway.

But the director of external aid in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Harle Freeman-Greene, doubted whether the ministry would agree the countries were doomed to a permanent dependence on aid.

He said the ministry planned its aid in consultation with the partner government "in terms of specific requests and their priorities."

/9317
CSO: 4200/560

VONADK ON PHNOM PENH MEETING MARKING SRV INVASION

BK140741 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] On 7 January in Phenom Penh, the Vietnamese enemy organized a meeting to mark the day that hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese aggressor troops invaded and occupied Camboida. During this meeting, the Vietnamese enemy ordered its puppet, Heng Samrin, to speak in accordance with a Vietnamese article translated into Cambodian ordering 11 sectors to increase security work both in terms of personnel and activities, noting that this is to ensure security in the interior of Cambodia. In addition to this, the Vietnamese enemy instructed its puppet to intensify its recruitment of Cambodian soldiers and mobilize more Cambodians to work at the Cambodian border.

This open announcement by the Vietnamese enemy clearly attests to the fact that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have suffered more serious difficulties and become more desperate. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have suffered these difficulties because:

1. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have conducted activities deeper inside Cambodia.

2. The Cambodian soldiers who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to fight and die in their place have simultaneously turned against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, in group, regiment, battalion, and individually, killing the Vietnamese forces, Vietnamese experts, and Vietnamese nationals; destroying or dispersing the Vietnamese administrations, and military commands; and attacking warehouses, truck and river convoys carrying Vietnamese troops, and transportation vehicles, as the 850 Cambodian soldiers in Anlong Reap, the more than 100 Cambodian soldiers in Sisophon, the more than 200 Cambodian soldiers in Takeo town, and the more than 30 Cambodian soldiers in Takeo Province did. Moreover, the Cambodian soldiers have kept deserting the Vietnamese ranks in battalion, company, and individually in various other areas.

3. Our people who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy to work and die on the battlefields at the Cambodian border have revolted and joined with the Cambodian soldiers in attacking the Vietnamese enemy and deserting the Vietnamese ranks as did the 500 Cambodians in Anlung Reap and the 1,200 others in

Dangrek region. Aside from this, our Cambodian soldiers and people in various other areas have mutinied against and deserted the Vietnamese ranks by the dozen.

In this situation, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have become more barbarous and cruel and made every attempt to cow our Cambodian soldiers and people. But, the Vietnamese attempt to redress their situation is bound to fail. Their suppression is just like adding fuel to a fire. The more they launch suppressive acts, the wider the anti-Vietnam movement by our Cambodian soldiers and people will become. This movement will spread until the Vietnamese aggressors face final defeat.

To hinder all these acts of suppression and massacre by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, our Cambodian soldiers should rise up, turn against the Vietnamese, and join with our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and people in the fight to drive all Vietnamese enemy aggressors out of our Cambodian territory.

/6662
CSO: 4212/46

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VILLAGE LIBERATION IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

BK140229 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpts] Kompong Cham battlefield: On 11 January, we swept the Vietnamese soldiers from areas on Route 6 around Sampong Chey commune in Cheung Prey District. We killed five Vietnamese soldiers and wounded seven others. We destroyed one Goryunov, one RPD, one 60-mm mortar, two AK's, a rice warehouse, a crate of mines, and some war materiel; and seized two AK's and some war materiel. We liberated 20 villages, namely Trapeang Kak, Trapeang Kouk, Pou, Ba Kham, Sampong Chey, Ta Det, (Kop Ma), (Kouk Traok), Ta Man, Don Tao, (Sdeng Chey), Sangke, Khnong, Ta Ni, Pring Chrum, (Trapeang Tim), Trapeang Ph'av, Kaoh Champa, (Kdaoy), and Chambak.

Kompong Thom battlefield: On the night of 1 January, we attacked Rumlong Township and dispersed the Vietnamese commune administration at Trea Commune in Baray District. The following morning we continued to sweep the Vietnamese soldiers from along Route 6 in areas from Rumlong marketplace to Tang Kouk. We killed five Vietnamese soldiers and wounded seven others. We destroyed 1 60-mm mortar, 2 AK's, 1 M-16, and some war materiel; seized 1 B-40, 1 AR-15, 1 M-79, 1 carbine, 4 SK's, 6 AK's, 1,500 rounds of AK ammunition, and some war materiel; and liberated 10 villages, namely Kamchay Mea, Khnay, Don Am, Kouk, Thmei, Rumlong, Kdei, Chen, Ta Nel, Sralau, and Sammaki.

Kratie battlefield: On 6 January, we attacked and dispersed the Vietnamese commune administration at Tam Mau commune in Prek Prasap District. We killed a Vietnamese soldier and wounded two others. We seized an AK and some war materiel and liberated three villages, namely Ta Mau Leu, Ta Mau Kraom, and (Ta Tuy).

North Battambang battlefield: On 5 January, we attacked and dispersed the Vietnamese village administration at Chong Kda village in Sangke District, killing or wounding some Vietnamese soldiers. On 7 January we attacked and dispersed the Vietnamese commune administration at Anlong Vil commune in Sangke District. We willed or wounded some Vietnamese soldiers and liberated three villages, namely Svay Kaong, Ta Hen Ti Muoy, and Ta Hen Ti Pi.

Moung-Pursat battlefield: On 8 January, we attacked and dispersed the Vietnamese commune administration at Prey Svay Commune in Moung District. We killed or wounded some Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed one commune office building, one rice milling machine, and some war materiel. We liberated two villages, namely Prey Svay and Tuol Kruos. On 9 January, we attacked and dispersed the Vietnamese commune administration at Chrey Commune in Moung District. We killed three Vietnamese soldiers and wounded two others. We destroyed two AK's, one commune office building, a rice warehouse, and some war materiel; and liberated three villages, namely Chrey, Mreah Prou, and Angkraong.

/6662
CSO: 4212/46

VODK HITS SRV, USSR 'EXPANSIONIST AMBITIONS'

BK200934 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Station commentary: "Vietnam and the Soviet Union Must Give Up Their Aggressive and Expansionist Ambitions Both in Cambodia and in Southeast Asia Before a Political Solution to the Cambodian Issue Can Be Found"]

[Text] On 14 January, during a meeting with a XINHUA delegation in Bangkok, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said the Cambodian issue can be resolved only when Vietnam abandons its aggressive and expansionist policy and the Soviet Union stops providing military and financial assistance to Vietnam.

Since the Hanoi Vietnamese, backed by the Soviet Union--which has provided weapons and all kinds of assistance and support--sent troops to invade and occupy Cambodia at the end of 1978, the UN General Assembly has adopted seven times, with the majority increasing from 91 to 114 votes, resolutions demanding that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny themselves without any outside interference. In 1981, in accordance with its decision, the United Nations convened an international conference on the Cambodian issue. This conference adopted various plans for resolving the Cambodia issue politically, including a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny themselves through universal and free elections under UN supervision. All this is a reasonable and most correct and just procedure to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. Therefore, if Vietnam abandons its aggressive and expansionist ambitions and withdraws all its aggressor forces from Cambodia and lets the Cambodian people decide their own destiny themselves as prescribed by the UN resolutions, the Cambodian issue will then be automatically resolved. Furthermore, if the Soviet Union stops supporting Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia by ending its assistance to Vietnam to continue its war of aggression in Cambodia, no matter how stubborn the Hanoi Vietnamese are or how much they procrastinate, they lack the capability to continue their war of aggression in Cambodia. In the end, Vietnam will be forced to unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny themselves in accordance with the UN resolutions.

However, over the past few years, both Vietnam and the Soviet Union have refused to give up their aggressive and expansionist ambitions in this region. They are still cooperating and continuing to implement this aggressive and expansionist strategy, with Vietnam refusing to withdraw its forces from Cambodia and the Soviet Union continuing to provide weapons, ammunition, and all kinds of assistance to the Hanoi Vietnamese to carry on their war of aggression in Cambodia. Along with this, they have successively put forward this or that proposal to resolve the Cambodian issue in an attempt to legitimize Vietnam's act of aggression in Cambodia without referring to the UN resolutions demanding that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw its aggressor forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodia people decide their own destiny themselves. In other words, Vietnam has refused to give up its aggressive ambition.

This is why from year to year up to the present, it has been impossible to resolve the Cambodian problem. This issue has been dragging on for more than 7 years now. No matter what formula the Soviet Union and Vietnam put forward to resolve this problem, as long as they do not give up their aggressive and expansionist ambitions, the Cambodian issue will remain unresolved. Therefore, the key to a political solution to the Cambodian issue is what the Thai foreign minister said earlier. Vietnam must give up its aggressive and expansionist policy and the Soviet Union must stop providing all kinds of assistance, including military assistance, to Vietnam before the Cambodian issue can be resolved. Only when Vietnam and the Soviet Union give up their aggressive and expansionist ambitions will they be willing to withdraw unconditionally their aggressor forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny themselves in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Therefore, the international community needs to unite and denounce Vietnam and the Soviet Union more vigorously and in particular continue to pressure Vietnam in every field--political, diplomatic, and economic--until they are willing to abandon their aggressive and expansionist ambitions in this region and agree to hold talks to resolve the Cambodian issue in accordance with the UN resolutions, with Vietnam unconditionally withdrawing all its aggressor forces from Cambodia and letting the Cambodian people decide their own destiny themselves without any outside interference.

/6662
CSO: 4212/48

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Roundup of 1-16 Jan Battle Reports

BK171219 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcasts the following battle reports for the reporting period 10-16 January:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 10 January reports that DK forces disrupted the Vietnamese administrative networks at Ta Pon and liberated four villages in Sangke District on the north Battambang battlefield on 6 January; disrupted the Vietnamese administrative networks at Toek L'ak in Prey Nop District on the Kompong Som battlefield on 6 January; cut two sections of railroad track between Krang Skea and Kdol on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 3 January; ambushed a Vietanmese battalion on the Moung-Pursat battlefield on 6 January; attacked a Vietnamese position and liberated two villages at Mechhba in Sangke District on 4 January; and conducted various actions against the Vietnamese on the Leach, south Sisophon, West Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampot, Kompong Speu, Route 4, Kompong Cham, and Kompong Som battlefields between 28 December and 7 January. As a result, they killed or wounded 189 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 24 assorted weapons, 50 meters of railroad track, 1 truck, and some war materiel; seized 3 weapons and some war materiel and ammunition; and liberated 6 villages on the north Battambang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 1 January, DK forces disrupted the Vietnamese administrative networks at (Puh) and (Tuol Knong) communes in Kroch Chhma District on the Kompong Cham battlefield on 7 January, at Dambe Commune in Dambe District on the same battlefield on 3 January, and at Preah Commune in Thmar Puok District on the north Sisophon battlefield on 5 January; ambushed seven Vietnamese trucks on the Samlot battlefield on 4 and 7 January; and conducted various other activities against the Vietnamese in Samlot, Battambang, south Sisophon, Chhep, Moung-Pursat, Kompong Som, Kompong Cham, and Kompong Thom between 16 December and 8 January. They killed or wounded 178 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 5 weapons, 4 commune office buildings, 1 military training camp, 8 houses, 1 barracks, 1 tractor, 3 trucks, 21 power generators, 1 rice milling machine, 2 war materiel warehouses, 2 storehouses, 1 rice storage dump, 1 paddy storage dump, and some war materiel; and seized 15 assorted weapons, 1 typewriter, and some materiel and ammunition.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 12 January, in attacks on Vietnamese positions in Kratie District on 5 January, an attack on a commune office in

Kompong Siem District on 5 January, an attack in Tbong Khmum District on 6 January, an attack in Battambang District on 6 January and in Chhuk District on 9 January, in action on a railroad track south of Battambang on 3 January and 7 January, in a truck ambush in Pailin on 9 January, an attack on a position along Sangke river in Battambang on 7 January, and in other actions on the Pailin, Koh Kong Leu, Leach, and south Sisophon battlefields between 1 and 10 January, the DK forces killed or wounded 320 enemy soldiers; destroyed 37 weapons, 1,000 meters of railroad track, a 30-meter bridge, a regimental position, 2 commune offices, a paddy stock, 2 trucks, 10 Vietnamese houses, 5 barracks, and some war materiel; seized 7 weapons and some ammunition and materiel; and liberated 3 villages on the west Battambang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 13 January, DK forces swept Vietnamese soldiers from 6 villages, and liberated 20 villages in Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham battlefield, 10 villages in Baray District, Kompong Thom, 3 villages in Kratie, 3 villages on the north Battambang battlefield, and 5 villages on the Moung-Pursat battlefield; cut 10 sections of railroad track in area between Kralaom Phluk and Prey Svay on the Moung-Pursat battlefield on 9 January; and conducted various other activities against the Vietnamese in Kompong Thom, Pailin, Moung-Pursat, and Kompong Chhnang between 1 and 10 January, killing 100 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 121 others; destroying 27 assorted weapons, 200 meters of railroad track, 2 commune office buildings, 2 rice storage dumps, 1 rice milliong machine, and some war materiel; seizing 25 assorted guns and some ammunition and materiel; and liberating 41 villages on various battlefields.

According to VONADK at 0500 GMT on 15 January, DK forces dispersed a Vietnamese administrative network in Kroch Commune, Prey Chhor District, Kompong Cham Province, on 4 January; in Moung District on 4 January; in Kong Pisei District on 8 January; and in Ponhea Loe District on 10 January. DK forces attacked a Vietnamese regiment position in Udong District on 10 January; cut 5 sections of railroad track on the south Battambang battlefield on 9 January; and conducted other activities against Vietnamese soldiers on the Samlot, Siem Reap, Kompong Cham, Kompong Som, Route 4, and Siem Ta battlefields from 1 to 11 January, killing or wounding 151 enemy soldiers; destroying 21 assorted weapons, 3 commune office buildings, 4 trucks, 500 meters of railroad track, an ammunition depot, and some war materiel; and seizing some guns and ammunition.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 15 January, DK forces attacked commune offices in Toek Phos and Prey Chhor Districts on 10 January; attacked 3 villages in Battambang District and cut 2 sections of railroad track in Kompong Tralach District on 10 January; attacked a Vietnamese position in Baray District on the Pailin battlefield on 10 January; ambushed a truck in Baray District on 10 January; and carried out other activities between 4 and 12 January on the south Sisophon, Koh Kong Leu, Pailin, Leach, Kompong Chhnang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, north Sisophon, and Battambang battlefields, killing or wounding 193 enemy soldiers; destroying 17 guns and some military materiel; cutting 2 sections of railroad track totaling 20 meters; and seizing 5 guns and some war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 16 January, DK forces on the Kompong Speu, north Sisophon, Siem Ta, Kompong Som, Kampot, Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang, south Sisophon, Leach, and west Battambang battlefields carried out various activities against Vietnamese soldiers between 2 and 13 January, killing or wounding a total of 249 enemy soldiers; destroying 27 assorted weapons, 6 trucks, a rice mill, a bridge, 5 barracks, and some military materiel; cutting 700 meters of railroad track; seizing 12 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 3 villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

8 Villages 'Freed'

BK190319 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpts] Battambang battlefield: On the night of 15 January, we attacked Sala Ta On Township along the banks of the Sangke River. After 15 minutes of fighting, we killed two Vietnamese, including a commune expert, and wounded two others. We destroyed 1 rice milling machine, 100 sacks of paddy, 3 barracks, 3 AK's, 1 B-40, and some ware materiel. We liberated four villages, namely Samraong Khnon, Ta On, (Sau), and O Ches.

Kompong Cham battlefield: On 14 January, we attacked and dispersed the Vietnamese commune administration at Trap Commune in Cheung Prey District. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers. We destroyed 60 sacks of rice and liberated 4 villages, namely Phum Thmei, Trap, Thkov, and (Ta Prong).

Shelling, Strafing Near Siem Reap

BK200138 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] On 7 January, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors shelled, bombed, and strafed our people's villages near and adjacent to Wiem Reap town in a most savage and cruel manner, killing nine inhabitants and injuring several others. Also, as a result of these actions, 18 houses burned down and 5 oxen were killed.

Siem Reap Airport Shelled

BK180124 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] On 7 and 8 January, we fired 107-mm rockets into the airport in Siem Reap town, killing 9 Vietnamese soldiers, wounding 15 others, and destroying some war materiel. The survivors fled in great panic. Some went up in planes and dropped bombs and strafed at random.

114 Camodian Soldiers Desert

BK190330 (Calndestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Jan 86

["News Commentary": "114 Cambodian Soldiers in Sot Nikom District of Siem Reap Province Deserted the Vietnamese Enemy and Fled Back Home"]

[Text] On 2 and 11 January, 114 Cambodian soldiers posted at Phum Thmei and Vat Chak positions in Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap Province, deserted the Vietnamese enemy ranks and fled back home. This is because they do not want to be armed and used by the Vietnamese enemy in killing their fellow Cambodians.

At present, simultaneously with the vigorous attacks launched by our National Army and guerrillas on various battlefields, the movement of our fraternal Cambodian soldiers who either fled home or defected to our National Army and guerrillas, bringing their weapons along, and their revolt against the Vietnamese enemy have increased seethingly with each passing day. This clearly shows that our Cambodian nationals will absolutely not serve the Vietnamese enemy's acts of aggression, expansion, and annexation against our nation. All Cambodian nationals pledge to join with our National Army and guerrillas in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to liberate our country and defend our Cambodian race forever.

/6662
CSO: 4212/48

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SIHANOUK REPLIES TO EGYPTIAN GREETINGS--To His Excellency Mohammad Hosni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt: I wholeheartedly thank your excellency for the generous greetings and best wishes you extended to me and the Democratic Kampuchean people. On behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I wish your excellency, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, good health, long life, happiness, and more brilliant successes in your historic mission of leading the valiant Egyptian people. Please accept my highest fraternal regards. [Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. ["Text" of 5 January reply message from Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Egyptian President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak for his new year greetings] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Jan 86 BK] /6662

CAMBODIANS 'FORCED' TO WORK--On 4 and 5 January, the Vietnamese aggressors forced 70 truckloads of our people from Takeo, Kampot, and Kompong Speu provinces to go to Pailin battlefield to build roads and carry Vietnamese corpses and wounded soldiers from the battlefield. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Jan 86 BK] /6662

SIHANOUK GREETS THAILAND'S SITTHI--To His Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy prime minister of the Royal Thai Government: I am immensely pleased to learn that Your Excellency has just been appointed by the king of Thailand as deputy prime minister of the Thai Kingdom. On behalf of the CGDK and in my own name, I would like to extend to you my warm congratulations for this well-deserved promotion, proof of the firm trust of the Thai king and high appreciation of his excellency Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. Your Excellency has carried out many important missions for your motherland, and you are an eminent champion ot the cause of the oppressed people who are fighting for their sacred rights. The Cambodian people and I would like to express our undying thanks. With highest regards [Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea ["Text" of CGDK President Prine Norodom Sihanouk's 16 January greetings message to Thai Deputy Prime Minister Sitthi Sawetsila] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Jan 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4212/48

HUN SEN RECEIVES VISITING LAO MILITARY DELEGATION

BK200636 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0451 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jan (SPK)--Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of Cambodia, received in Phnom Penh on Saturday afternoon [18 January] the visiting delegation of the Lao People's Liberation Army [LPLA] led by Somsak Saisongkham, member of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense of the LPDR.

On this occasion, Chairman Hun Sen highlighted the prodigious development of the Cambodian revolution, particularly of the Armed Forces which grow incessantly in size and quality. He recalled the situation in the region where the Chinese expansionists working in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces have not ceased supporting the remnants of Cambodian reactionaries in opposing the three Indochinese countries. Hun Sen stressed the need to further strengthen and consolidate each respective country's armed forces which, he went on, must be absolutely locked with one another in a firm solidarity in order to fight effectively against the enemies.

For his part, Somsak Saisongkham expressed hearty satisfaction at the rapid growth of the KPRAF which, while progressively becoming masters in defense and reconstruction of the fatherland, have constantly ensured security all over the country. He affirmed that this visit let his delegation collect more experiences for the defense of the revolutionary gaisn in its country, as well as in the three Indochinese countries, thus contributing to peace in the region, he said.

Also present were Koy Buntha, member of the KPRP Central Committee and deputy defense minister; Pheli Khounlaleuk, Lao ambassador; and Phammachak Southisan, military attache of the Lao Embassy.

The delegation left Phnom Penh Sunday at the end of its 5-day visit to Cambodia.

/9604
CSO: 4219/23

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

POLISH WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS--Phnom Penh, 17 Jan (SPK)--At the invitation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association, a delegation of the Polish committee for coordinating women's organizations and circles and upcountry women's circles led by its Chairman Stanislawa Popiela, member of the National Assembly, arrived in Phnom Penh this morning for an official friendship visit to Cambodia. The delegation was received upon its arrival at Pochentong airport by Chhuk Chhim, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; Ludwik Klockowski, ambassador of Poland to Cambodia; and other personalities. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 17 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4219/23

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIGILANCE URGED AGAINST CHINESE PLOT TO KIDNAP FISHERMEN

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Thanh Binh: "Illegal Fishing Vessels"]

[Text] While gathering intelligence data by land across the frontier, the international reactionaries recently intensified the collection by sea of information about our state secrets. For this purpose, they used hundreds of "illegal fishing" ships and boats to infiltrate the territorial waters of our country. In addition to illegal fishing, they collected all kinds of news about our shipping activities, maritime economy and territorial waters defense. They repeatedly kidnapped our fishermen while the latter were fishing at sea in order to bribe them, extract information from them, intimidate them, and assign tasks to them.

On 16 January 1984, two "illegal fishing" ships of the enemy appeared when Nguyen H., of V. Village, Hai Ninh District, Quang Ninh Province, was fishing about 6 nautical miles east of V. Island. The enemy ships accosted Nguyen H.'s boat, seized the crewmen, and took them to Hainan Island where the enemy tried by all means to bribe Nguyen H. and the other hostages. The enemy used girls to woo and cajole the young crewmen and employed merchandise still scarce in our country--such as vacuum bottles, fabrics with printed peacock designs, flashlight batteries, and so on--to bribe, deceive and flatter the elderly crewmen in order to obtain information on our state secrets. The enemy usually paid the greatest attention to news about our coastal defense system, our artillery positions, the depth of our estuaries, our coastal defense posts and stations, and so forth.

After extracting information, the enemy shot a film, photographed the crewmen, recorded their statements, forced them to sign pledges to work for him, and released them.

Similar kidnappings had happened more than 10 times in the provinces of Phu Khanh, Nghia Binh, Kien Giang and Minh Hai. The kidnapping scheme of the enemy was very cunning. He seized fishing boats of different kinds--such as those belonging to state enterprises, cooperatives and private individuals; he captured people of different strata--such as cadres, party members, citizens with either positive or negative tendencies, and so on. The enemy hoped that he would achieve his goal if only 1 out of 100 hostages cheaply sold his fatherland to the enemy. Therefore, the enemy has acted sweepingly in an attempt to besmirch our cadres and people and to sow suspicion among our internal ranks.

After examining some kidnapping cases, we have found that the enemy has feverishly proceeded with his scheme; sometimes, it took him only 2 or 3 days to bribe the hostages, to extract information, to train them, to assign tasks to them, and to send them back to their localities. But for our vigilance, we would have mistaken the hostages for fishermen coming home belatedly and could not have known that they had been captured, trained and given jobs by the enemy.

To guard against the Chinese reactionaries' plot to kidnap our fishermen, enterprises, fishing cooperatives and coastal localities must intensively educate our cadres and people to make them vigilant and must, at the same time, tightly control seafaring men and maritime equipment, quickly detect abnormal incidents and deal with them in good time. No matter how subtle and cunning they may be, all plots and tricks of the enemy will be defeated by the revolutionary vigilance of our armed forces and people.

9332/12858
CSO: 4209/191

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ERADICATION OF ENEMY UNDERGROUND BASES DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Hoang Huan: "Eradicate the Bases of Rebellion Plot"]

[Text] Plotting to invade and annex our country and those in the Indochinese peninsula has been the aim of the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries. Over the past few years, they have, on the one hand, supported reactionaries in exile and, on the other, proceeded to install espionage bases and build underground forces in the border areas and interior of our country in the hope of setting up counterrevolutionary political organizations which will act as espionage centers to collect intelligence data in the absence of favorable conditions and which will foment rebellion at the earliest opportunity.

To carry out this cunning scheme, they have played many crafty tricks and used espionage and psychological war to establish connections and build underground forces. They have tried to set up specialized organizations to carry out their plot. They have woven a scheme to secretly contact and entice people in our country to act as their henchmen, to arouse discontent and to sow dissension among various nationalities, between the people and the armed forces, and between the masses and the party and state. If there are tribesmen in any locality or border area of our country, their "tribal affairs cells" would include some members of that tribe and fully exploit the psychological and sentimental characteristics of that tribe in order to establish relationships. In reality, these cells are intelligence organizations acting under the "tribal" label. For the purpose of establishing relationships and connections and carrying out bribery, they have focused on key cadres holding powerful positions in localities, on personages having prestige among various nationalities, and on deviant elements and those harboring hatred because of class discrimination.

Under the pretext of entering our territory to "find a support point" and build forces, many cliques passing themselves off as "genuine revolutionaries" have tried to conceal their real intention of establishing bases and building underground forces to oppose and sabotage our revolution.

Capitalizing on the greediness of some depraved youths and their propensity to debauchery, the enemy has used merchandise to establish connections with these bad elements and gradually to entice, win over and bribe them to turn them into his lackeys.

By playing the "mercantile relationships" trick, the enemy has intended to establish connections and build bases and, at the same time, to sow seeds of confusion and dissension among our ranks and to arouse suspicion between the party and the masses, thus creating a complicated political situation in various localities.

The U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries have jointly used Thai territory and refugee camps in neighboring countries as training centers and points of departure for spies and rangers to infiltrate our country and carry out activities in pursuance of their plot to coordinate the forces "planted" in the interior with those infiltrating from outside so as to build up and develop all these forces. The imperialists and reactionaries have strenuously exploited all possibilities of getting in touch with bad or backward elements in various religions and ethnic minorities and with remnants of former reactionary factions in order to prepare bases and forces for eventual revolt.

Preventing rebellion is an important task in the defense of the fatherland. To win victory, it is necessary to energetically destroy the espionage bases and underground forces of the enemy. This is a silent, fierce, complex, hard and desperate struggle. This frontline requires full deployment of the aggregate strength of the entire party, people and army under close party leadership. The factor of prime importance which will ensure victory is to carry out education and propaganda to enable the people to see clearly the cunning schemes and tricks of the enemy, and also to arouse their hatred of the enemy, thereby enhancing their awareness, vigilance and readiness to fight him. Realities have demonstrated clearly that wherever the mass movement is stable and strong, wherever political bases are firmly built, wherever party organizations are powerful, wherever the administration is wholesome and effective and wherever mass organizations are closely knit and constantly active--all enemy plots and tricks, no matter how diabolic they may be, cannot escape the "magic eyes" of the people. At the same time, the execution of other tasks--such as properly implementing the lines and policies of the party and state and eliminating loopholes which can be taken advantage of by the enemy to carry out sabotage--is also a very important factor conducive to success. Moreover, it is necessary to build adequate armed forces, to unite with the people and to win their love and confidence. Satisfactorily stabilizing the people's life, developing the economy and culture, and creating a wholesome and joyful lifestyle are also a basis for accurately assessing the enemy situation and devising a clever and creative method of fighting him.

All these tasks are necessary to defeat the enemy and eradicate his underground bases in order to defend national security.

9332/12858
CSO: 4209/191

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HOOLIGAN IMPERSONATING ARMYMAN UNMASKED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Dao Thang: "The Capture of a Crook"]

[Text] Capt Hoang Quoc Toan awoke only when the Thong Nhat train started off from the Hanoi railroad station. He had had a fever ever since he bought a ticket and boarded the train.

It was his first day aboard the train and the passengers in his car were still strangers to one another. A young man wearing two second lieutenant badges on his collar was the only one who showed the most cordiality and sympathy toward Hoang Quoc Toan. He inquired about Toan's illness and, at each station stop, voluntarily bought a snack for Toan and took care of him. When his fever dropped in the afternoon, Toan voiced his gratitude to his fellow traveler and the two men soon became close friends. Confidentially, they told each other about their native villages, the situation in the rear area, and their families, and showed each other their identity cards, leave permits, and so on. But when holding the identity card of the young man wearing the second lieutenant badges, Toan was suddenly puzzled by the signature of the card because it was made up of quavery strokes and broken by many spaces between letters. In all likelihood, the identity card should be phony. And was this man an honest person or an impostor? These questions began to torment Toan's mind.

On arrival at the Hue railroad station, the two men invited each other to get off for lunch. "For friendship's sake," they refreshed themselves with beer. When the young man seemed to get tipsy and deeply engaged in conversation, Hoang Quoc Toan threw out a feeler by saying as if "on a sudden impulse":

"He on earth who does not enjoy eating a morsel of stewed dog meat and drinking a small glass of domestic alcohol is a jerk, a jerk..."

"My elder brother, you are quite, quite right...But that is not all. You have the stature of a great man. People like you should not remain in any inferior position. How wonderful it would be if I and my friends had someone like you as counselor!"

Back on the train, the young man showed more "admiration" for and "sympathetic understanding" of Tran Quoc Toan. He expressed the wish to invite Toan to stop over in Nha Trang for a rest and promised to find ways to help Toan "do business" and "gain substantial capital so as to live well after leaving the army."

On hearing that, Hoang Quoc Toan inferred that the man was certainly passing himself off as an armyman to make a living by dishonest means and that he might even be a dangerous criminal. It would be necessary to notify the public security agents aboard the train so that they might apprehend him but there was not enough evidence yet. Or would it be advisable to follow him up to his den and then try to inform the local public security forces? But Toan's leave permit was about to expire and his travelling money was running short. If Toan were to follow the man to Nha Trang, he would have no money left to pay for his return trip to his unit which was stationed as far as Gia Lai-Kontum.

When the train arrived at the Dieu Tri railroad station, Toan would have to get off and buy a bus ticket to return to his unit but he decided to discover the true identity of the suspect. He told his fellow traveler:

"I will stop over in Nha Trang with you because I will take this opportunity to visit an old friend called Trang."

His fellow traveler exulted.

On leaving the Nha Trang railroad station, the man said:

"My elder brother, please come to my house to take a rest and meal. You may see your friend tomorrow."

Toan feigned a refusal but the man insisted. Finally, Toan and his "fellow traveler" came into house No 15, C. Street, Nha Trang.

No sooner had they arrived than the "fellow traveler" invited Toan to the "Bon Mua" [Four Seasons] restaurant for meal and refreshments and tried to coax Toan into joining his gang. Once he got drunk, the "fellow traveler" turned out to be a regular hooligan, swindler and robber. He said:

"My elder brother, you may set your mind at ease. Whenever you come to any place, you will have nothing to do but sit down and watch our performance. We have both narcotics and weapons. I will only have to tour the country from Nha Trang through Saigon, Soc Trang and Chau Doc to Hanoi in 20 days to be able to present you with 200,000 to 300,000 dong and a new, well-built motorbike plus a few "ingots" [of gold]."

While the man was volubly depicting spectacles of a rich and debauched life, Toan pondered ways to inform public security organs to capture his accomplices as well. During his stay of a few days there, Toan called on

1st Lt Nguyen Xuan Trang (who had a private house in the city) but could not carry out his intention because he was always accompanied by the man.

One night, the man told Toan of his intention to break into the house of Mr Thanh's family--a longstanding acquaintance of his--to rob them. But Toan tried to dissuade the man by alleging that he was still feeling feverish so that it would be "difficult to escape after committing such an act." Therefore, the man had to change his mind.

Toan tried again to see Trang to discuss ways to inform the public security organs to arrest the man. Unaware of Toan's intention, the man used a motorbike to carry Toan to Trang's private house, and said:

"The two of you get together for a while. I am going home to cook some chicken soup and will come back here to pick up you both."

Toan took this opportunity to sneak out to see the comrade chief of the Phu Khanh border defense and reconnaissance section and to inform him of the event. The section chief drew up a plan of action and requested Trang's participation.

According to the plan, Toan and Trang should return to house No 15, C. Street, while the section chief would immediately send someone to inform the municipal public security service.

Before entering the house to eat chicken soup, Trang dropped by a shop to buy cigarettes just as the head of the Nha Trang anticrime scout and public security unit arrived on the spot. Both men exchanged a secret "favorable" sign. Then Trang entered the house. Toan and Trang chose an advantageous seat before the food tray. As all the three men were gulping soup, there was a sudden knock on the door, followed by the onrush of public security and military control agents. The man jumped to his feet, his hand reaching down to his waistband to grab a pistol but Trang, who sat nearby, grasped his hand in time and told him:

"Calm down, my friend!"

A public security agent swiftly handcuffed the man with manacle No 8. A search revealed that he was carrying a K-59 pistol with 23 bullets--which he said were stolen property--and also anesthetics, a dagger, gold, lock-openers and a complete set of forged documents.

His name was Ta Huu Si, a native of Ha Bac Province. He was a hooligan who had ganged up with some other ruffians to impersonate military control agents. They frequently stopped and robbed transit transport convoys and also swindled and robbed rich families with whom Si had become acquainted in the past. Three of Si's four accomplices had been caught. So far Si's name had been on the wanted list.

The chief of the Phu Khanh anticrime and public security bureau shook hands with Toan and said: "If everyone is as vigilant and has as high a spirit of struggle against social evils as you, it will be possible to stop the criminals before they have the time to act."

Though having exceeded his leave of absence by a few days, Capt Hoang Quoc Toan, a cadre from post S57 in Gia Lai-Kontum, rejoiced greatly. He arrived at his unit just in time to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the liberation of the Central Highlands. Pleiku City was splendidly adorned with banners and flowers.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES TRAINING INSPECTION MISSION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Raising Quality of Training Inspection"]

[Text] Training inspection is one of the important elements contributing toward improvement of training quality, an indispensable work aspect of commanders and agencies at all levels. Strictly implemented and quality inspection will assist the commander in grasping the situation and the results of policies and methods of correct and close supervision causing training to achieve increasingly higher quality in close coordination with the combat and combat readiness requirements and mission of our army during the present period.

During the past few years, training inspection has been the concern of commanders and agencies at all levels with fairly specific guidance in themes and methods of organizing and gradually progressing toward making inspection a procedure. Through inspection, commanders and agencies have been able to grasp the substance of training results in each unit and to promptly point out weaknesses and inconsistencies, causing the quality of training to steadily rise in close coordination with the combat and combat readiness requirements of each unit. A number of units however have failed to recognize the importance of training inspection with only a simple understanding of the task by upper echelons aimed at evaluating the results of work by lower echelons. Therefore, conditions have not been created for upper echelons to understand and grasp the substance of training results of their own unit. Reports, still weighted with achievements without boldly pointing out weaknesses, restrict the effectiveness of inspection and the assistance of upper echelons for the unit. Because there are still cases in which higher level commanders and agencies arrive to inspect units without close contact or methods of scientific organization while conducting the inspection, the quality of inspection has still not yet achieved the objectives and requirements set forth.

For training inspection to attain high quality, first of all the commander and specialist agencies of the unit being inspected as well as upper level detachments engaged in the inspection mission must have a thorough understanding of the objective and significance of inspection work, and join in discussion and coordination in order for the inspection to be advantageous and precise. The unit must create conditions for the inspection group to work and answer every requirement to support the group while avoiding "stage manager" actions in the face of the inspection theme or simply leading the inspection group to inspect

adres and men who have been prepared beforehand. Inspection groups must have
horough plans before arriving to inspect a unit and everything from the theme
o methods of inspection organization must be extremely specific and scientific
n order to ensure a correct quality evaluation of the unit's training. Many
ifferent forms of inspection must be coordinated: periodic inspection, sur-
rise inspection, total inspection, aspect by aspect inspection, total unit
nspection, inspection of each cadre and man, direct inspection of each study
heme, and inspection through the field meets, exercises and combat of the
nit. The inspection and evaluation of training results is extremely complex
nd depends not only on methods of inspection organization but also on the
apabilities and level of understanding in the training themes of the indivi-
ual engaged in the inspection mission. Therefore, cadres assigned to a unit
nspection mission must be selected from the proper profession and trade and
ust have a truly thorough understanding of the training themes and require-
ents in order to have a basis for precisely evaluating strengths and weak-
esses in the training of the unit. When evaluating the results of a unit's
raining, they must be extremely objective, pointing out the reasons for the
eak and substandard aspects and unresolved problems, and contributing opinions
o the unit on methods of overcoming them.

raining and training inspection are one integral process of the training task
n which training inspection is an important motive force stimulating training
o achieve increasingly higher effectiveness. Therefore, commanders of all
nits must make training inspection a regular procedure and simultaneously must
hange the themes and methods of conducting inspections, causing them to be
recise, to reflect the substance of the unit's training results, and to assist
pper level commanders and agencies in understanding the situation of units
upervising work and training in a proper manner closely coordinated with re-
lity and with the combat mission of each unit.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LONG AN PROVINCE CONDUCTS LABOR-POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Tran Hoang: "Long An Combines Labor-Population Redistribution with Construction and Consolidation of National Defense"]

[Text] The population of Long An Province is unevenly distributed with 700 to 800 people per square kilometer in the southern districts and 30 per square kilometer in the north (the Dong Thap Muoi [Plain of Reeds] area). According to estimates of the Provincial People's Committee, an area of three districts in the south is equal to one northern district but the population of three districts in the north is equal to only one in the south. This reality creates obstacles in the construction of a national defense of all the people within the province and in each district and village, especially in the spacious but sparsely populated Dong Thap Muoi area which has a border with Kampuchea more than 60 kilometers long. With the purpose of overcoming this situation, Long An has and is actively combining labor-population redistribution with construction and consolidation of national defense, including two primary methods that have achieved initial results and have been studied and applied by other southern provinces and cities to their own localities.

Labor Columns and Combat Readiness in the Dong Thap Muoi Area

Before 1983, like other localities in the south, Long An had tens of thousands of youths come of age but with insufficient conditions to serve in the regular army. Since the beginning of 1983, the province has mobilized these youths into economic construction groups bearing the name Dong Thap. The commanders at all levels of this force are for the most part army cadres with advanced training in leadership and economic management. After 3 months of basic political and military training like new soldiers of the regular army, the economic work soldiers are transferred to the Dong Thap groups with full military supplies and equipment provided by the province with funds from local budgets. During the first 3 months, from the time that stabilization of the staff and organization is begun, the province provides funds and equipment to the groups and to all the cadres and men in accordance with the system of military personnel in the ranks. From the 4th month on, the groups draw compensatory funds in accordance with the principle of socialist economic accounting. Annually, a number of youths in this range are enlisted through recruiting campaigns to further develop the force aimed at replacing those who have completed their 3 years of obligated service. To this time, the province has formed four Dong Thap groups with more than 12,000 members.

Under the direct leadership of the Provincial People's Committee and with the concern of provincial military agencies and the assistance of specialized and local sectors, the Dong Thap groups since their formation have operated well and have become a primary-effort labor force and an assault force in the protection of political security, order and social safety in Dong Thap Muoi. Each group has participated in dozens of important water conservancy and transportation projects, including Route 49 from Tan An City to Dong Thap Muoi which is more than 40 kilometers long. At the present time, the groups that drew compensatory funds have fully repaid the initial investment capital of the province, have accumulated funds of millions of dong, and have constructed many small industry and handicraft facilities. The lives of the cadres and men have improved.

According to Tu Than, Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee, the position of strength of the groups is that of a concentrated large force which can be mobilized immediately when necessary, a force combining the superiorities of organization, management and discipline of the army with the economic accounting and business practices of socialism.

Constantly traveling in all parts of the Dong Thap Muoi area of Long An, the Dong Thap groups continue to maintain the systems of management and discipline. Besides their regular training, the groups set aside 2 months each year for political study and military training. Wherever they are working, the units all help the local areas to build their militia and self-defense forces and to actively contribute toward the protection of security and order. During times in which they undertook construction of projects next to the border, the units have coordinated with the border guard and local troops to discover and promptly halt border violations. It may be stated that this is an effective form of combining the economy of Long An with national defense and national defense with the economy. In the near future, the province will mobilize those youths finishing their obligated service in the Dong Thap groups for in-place stability to construct new state farms and residential areas in the vital areas of Dong Thap Muoi. To achieve this requirement, the province is presently preparing to recruit additional volunteer female laborers to perform suitable jobs.

144 "B Collectives" in a New Home

To gradually introduce the people to various locations in the Dong Thap Muoi area to support social and economic development and to build and consolidate national defense, Long An has not employed a mass "migration" style but has constructed the material and technical base for production collectives in the southern part of the province (commonly known as the B collectives). The establishment of these "B collectives" has received synchronized provincial, district and village investment. Each production collective of districts in the southern portion of the province sets aside a portion of labor and production materials for production in Dong Thap Muoi. Under the direct leadership of the Provincial People's Committee, districts in the Dong Thap Muoi region have joined the provincial agricultural service and military command to study and deploy the "B collectives" into newly cleared land areas of security and national defense importance. Initially, the province invests 50 percent of expenditures on production and daily living expenses. After a period of production, anyone feeling suitable and capable of long-term stability may volunteer to bring up his family to settle down and the province will provide land and assist in building a house.

At the present time in the new land areas of Dong Thap Muoi, there are 144 such production collectives. Most of them are achieving good production, an example being the 40 "B collectives" of Can Giuoc District. However, there are also a number of collectives where, due to still inappropriate investment and a lack of production experience in the new land areas, difficulties are still being encountered in production and life. After studying and gaining experience, the Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee of Long An Province decided to invest 100 percent of expenditures on production and stabilizing the lives of these "B collectives" while simultaneously not collecting the agricultural yields or taxes for the first 3 years. All local party committee and administrative echelons sent individuals to assist the "B collectives" in formulating plans and supervising production consistent with weather and land conditions.

Along with groups Dong Thap 1, Dong Thap 2, Dong Thap 3 and Dong Thap 4, the "B collectives" have invested tens of thousands of man-days in small-scale water conservancy to develop collective and family economic production. Presently, more than 500 families in the southern districts, after taking part in production in the "B collectives," have volunteered for a stable life and long-term production in Dong Thap Muoi. Besides earning a primary income from collective economy, the average annual family economy income of each settled household is 1 ton of subsidiary food crops, 100 kilograms of fish and dozens of chickens and ducks of all kinds.

Hai Hung, a sister province of Long An, after many unsuccessful attempts to introduce people to Dong Thap Muoi, has now also applied this method. Hai Hung coordinated with Long An to send more than 5,000 main force laborers down to construct material facilities to create a firm "position" before sending the families.

This method has created conditions for the province to actively construct a position of all the people in protecting security and national defense. Many previously deserted regions in Dong Thap Muoi are now bustling and happy with political order and security ensured, an example being the dry crop area of Moc Hoa District. At the same time as they developed production and stabilized living conditions, the "B collectives" have given special emphasis to the establishment of full-time protection forces and the development of militia and self-defense forces to protect production and life. These forces constantly and closely coordinate with army troops and public security personnel in regular patrol and guard duty to protect public order and security, and in military training.

A major problem posed for Long An at the present time is how to organize coordination between the Dong Thap groups and the "B collectives" to achieve the highest effectiveness. Actually, joint action between these two forces is still in the spontaneous form. Because the requirements of building production support projects demand construction of a national defense of all the people on a province-wide scale in general and in the Dong Thap Muoi area in particular, a total concept plan is necessary for deploying these two forces consistent with the specific missions in building a district military bastion.

Sau Kien, Secretary of the Long An Provincial Party Committee, has stated that Long An is a province with a tradition of "all the people loyally, courageously and resolutely joining to strike the aggressor." Lessons of the province in all the people joining to strike aggressors have and are being applied in labor and population redistribution in close coordination with the creation of a truly strong, diversified and flexible position of security and national defense of all the people.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MINISTER OF JUSTICE ARTICLE DISCUSSES PENAL CODE

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Sep 85 pp 4-6

[Article by Phan Hien, Minister of Justice]

[Text] The Penal Code of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam comprises two parts: one on the general principles, the other on the specific offences (280 articles altogether).

In June 1983, the National Assembly tentatively approved the part on the general principles; in June 1984, it examined that on the specific offences. Then the draft penal code was made public for the people to give their views. At its meeting on 27 June 1985 during its 9th session, the 7th National Assembly formally approved the Code and passed a resolution on its enforcement. The Code was to formally come into force on 1st January 1986.

This Penal Code is the first of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Its promulgation marks a new step in the legal work of the State and assumes a great significance for the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 4th and 5th Congresses of the Communist Party of Vietnam with regard to the strengthening of socialist legality.

Answering urgent requirements in State administration in the new stage of the revolution

In the very first days of the triumph of the August Revolution in 1945, the revolutionary power issued a series of decrees: they set up military tribunals, punished all acts detrimental to the independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, prohibited Vietnamese citizens from enlisting in the French army of aggression, selling food to and acting as guides and agents for the aggressors, etc. Later on, other texts of criminal law were promulgated in response to the requirements of successive stages of the revolution and contributed to their fulfilment. All the above legal texts were very useful. However, in the new context, some of them are no longer suitable. Besides, no ordinances have been enacted with regard to a large number of offences and the policy of the State in the field of criminal law is not yet comprehensive.

In such a situation, the promulgation of a penal code is indispensable. It will assist in the fulfilment of our two strategic tasks (to build socialism and defend our socialist homeland), our three revolutions (revolution in production relations, scientific and technological revolution, and ideological and cultural revolution), and in the safeguarding of Party leadership, the people's right to collective mastery and effective administration by the State.

The Penal Code was drafted under the close leadership and scrutiny of the Party and the Government. It was submitted to the examination of many State organs, mass organizations, branches of activity, levels of authority, and the people at large. The drafting process was governed by the Party, collective mastery of the people, and administration by the State."

In the Penal Code were embodied the practical experiences of our State in the prevention and punishment of criminal offences especially in recent years since the reunification of the country. In addition, the experience of the socialist countries was selectively referred to, and progressive tendencies in modern legal science were studied.

The penal policy; the viewpoint on crime and punishment

The Penal Code deals in a concentrated and unified fashion with all problems related to crime, punishment and the application of sanction, and is a complete embodiment of the penal policy of the Party and the State in the present stage of the revolution. The spirit that governs it is one of showing initiative in crime prevention and resolve and thoroughness in opposing criminal offences: applying extreme severity coupled with adequate leniency; and meting out proper punishment accompanied by due attention to education and reform.

The Penal Code clearly expresses the viewpoint of our Party and State on crime and punishment.

Crime is above all an act dangerous to society, which causes substantial damage or is likely to cause substantial damage to society. In the many factors contributing to a crime, the basic one is the fact that it is dangerous to society. Concretely, the following are criminal acts: acts that violate "the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the homeland; the socialist regime of the State; the socialist system of the economy and socialist property; the lives, health, honour, human dignity, freedom, property and other legitimate rights and interests of the citizens; the other fields of the socialist legal order." (Art. 8 of the Penal Code)

Punishment is aimed at chastisement but this is not its only aim. In the socialist regime, punishment is also aimed at educating and reforming the culprit, turning him into a useful man for society, preventing recidivism, and instilling into him obedience to the law; it also deters and prevents other people from committing criminal offences. In this spirit, while maintaining the death sentence as a special punishment and life imprisonment in specially grave circumstances, as well as prison sentences, the Penal Code stipulates a number of new forms of sanction such as reform without confinement and reform in an army unit composed of military offenders. Such sanctions are applied to civlian or military offences of a less serious nature and not liable to imprisonment.

On the basis of this viewpoint on crime and punishment, the Penal Code determines the way to deal with offences and offenders.

This way varies because of the differences in the degrees of seriousness and the dangerous character of the offences.

Offences against State security still occur due to the multifaceted sabotage plots and actions of the external enemy and the attempts of the class enemy and the reactionaries within the country to rear their heads. The Penal Code severely punishes crimes that are especially dangerous violations of State security (i.e. counter-revolutionary crimes) because they violate the country's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity and threaten the very existence of our State and the socialist regime.

Our regime sets great store by the protection of human rights. Among the acts that cause damage to people's lives, health, dignity and honour, the most severely punished are murder and injury leading to serious consequences. The Code also reserves especial protection for women and children.

We are building socialism starting from a poor, backward and war-ravaged economy. That is why socialist property--the basis of the socialist economy, the foundation and source of strength of the socialist regime, the source of the people's welfare--must be strictly protected. Resolute punishment must be meted out to robbery, embezzlement, theft, breach of trust concerning State and collective property.

The struggle between the capitalist and socialist roads is a bitter one in many fields, especially the economic field. Here a vigorous fight must be waged against all saboteurs, exploiters, speculators, smugglers, counterfeiters and all who cause disturbances in the socialist market. In economic management, one must ensure the concentrated and unified administration of the centre regarding fundamental national problems while broadening the initiative of all branches of activity and levels of authority, especially in production and trading. In this spirit, the Penal Code has been cautious in determining offences. Generally speaking are considered criminal offences all illegal actions motivated by private interests and leading to serious consequences, or relapses into actions already subjected to administrative discipline. In this field, in both the determination of offences and the application of sanctions, a thorough grasp must be had of the guidelines laid down by the Party and the State concerning the abolition of bureaucratic subsidy-based management and the shift to economic accounting and socialist mode of enterprise.

Party instructions lay frequent emphasis on the necessity to severely sanction abuse of power and oppression of the people on the part of cadres. There is a whole chapter in the Penal Code dealing with offences committed while performing one's functions and another chapter on judicial offences which embody this teaching by President Ho Chi Minh: the cadres must be the servants of the people; the judicial cadres must evince justice and integrity, devotion to the public interest and absence of selfish motives and interests.

The Penal Code also contains a number of provisions aimed at serving the scientific and technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution. It resolutely opposes backward usages and habits as well as lifeways, superstitious practices and other social evils. However, punishment is meted out only in truly serious cases, due account being taken of the characteristics and level of development of Vietnamese society at present.

Offenders commit offences in varying circumstances, are prompted by different motives, aim at different objectives, use different means and cause different results. Their attitudes before and after committing the offences are also different. In offences committed by several people, their respective roles also vary. Some may be recidivists. Sanction must be suited to each case; only then can it be effective and promote the effect of our penal policy. The Penal Code makes a clear distinction between people to be severely punished and people who should benefit by leniency.

With regard to counter-revolutionary elements, punishment must be resolute and severe. With regard to recalcitrant elements, hooligans, thugs and dangerous recidivists, there should be severe punishment. Severe punishment should also be meted out to degenerate cadres who abuse their power, commit grave violations of the people's right to collective mastery or who are guilty of embezzlement, corruption, collusion with bad elements.

In organized crime involving many confederates, the dangerous character of the offence is aggravated. The ringleaders should receive the severest punishment.

With regard to those who show sincere repentance, own up to their crime, denounce their associates, accomplish redeeming actions, pledge to repair the damage caused, leniency must be shown. This means a less severe sanction, and even a total discharge from penal responsibility in certain cases.

Concerning minors (under 18 years of age) the Penal Code contains a number of provisions reflecting the policy of the Party and the State on the protection, care and education of the young.

Children under 14, even when they are guilty of serious offences, are not liable to penal responsibility for they are still unable to have full consciousness and control of their actions. In their cases, social measures shall be applied such as entrusting them to the care of social organizations, reformatory establishments, or to their own families if the latter pledge to reform them.

Minors over the age of 14 are liable to penal responsiblity depending on the degree of seriousness of the offence. In their cases, preventive measures will be resorted to such as subjecting them to probation or entrusting them to reformatory establishments. Prison sentences shall be imposed only in case of serious offences and when it is deemed necessary to isolate them from society for a certain time.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam regards the prevention of and struggle against crime as an organized and planned battle. This struggle is the responsibility not only of certain special organs but of all State organs, mass organizations, indeed of the entire people. That is why propaganda and education on the Penal Code has been widely conducted, among State organs, social organizations and the people at large: this is one of the foremost tasks in organizing the enforcement of the Code.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

PHAM VAN DONG VIEWS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

New Delhi PATRIOT 23 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] The following is the text of Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's interview with Patriot Editor R K Mishra in Hanoi.

Question: As 1985 comes to a close, how do you assess the present international situation and the major issues facing mankind?

Answer: The issue dominating the current world situation as well as most pressing challenge facing mankind at present is that of war and peace. Regardless of the protest of world opinion, the most bellicose imperialist and reactionary forces still prusue their frantic arms race on earth and in outer space and generate tension across the world. They are bent on utilising the most sophisticated achievements of science and technology and mankind's latest discoveries for research into and production of nuclear weapons with an overkill capability. Ever since the Second World War, never has the danger of a nuclear war been so great, never has world peace been so dreadfully threatened as today!

Another overriding problem is the growing economic injustice weighing down on the shoulders of the developing countries. The gap between imperialist and developed capitalist countries on the one hand, and Third World countries on the other, is widening every day. In the latter countries, hundreds of millions of people are grappling with poverty and backwardness. Developing nations are confronted with colossal foreign debts that they cannot repay. This situation stems from the utterly ruthless exploitation carried out by imperialist and developed capitalist countries which resort to highly sophisticated ploys in order to wrest for themselves maximum profits and shift onto the developing nations the worst part of the burden of the recession and crisis besetting the capitalist system, thus generating instability and leading to local conflicts. Such are the serious challenges facing mankind.

The year 1985 should not however be viewed in an utterly sombre perspective. As a matter of fact the peoples of the world have never rallied such large forces and been in such a position as today to check the arms race, drive back the danger of nuclear war, safeguard and consolidate international peace, and struggle for a most equitable world. These forces and this ability reside chiefly in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, India and the States in the Non-Aligned Movement, in millions of workers struggling for the sake of peace and friendship among nations and for a fine life for everyone on our planet.

Question: How do you assess the present situation in Southeast Asia, with special reference to (a) relations between the three Indo China countries and the group of ASEAN countries, (b) normalisation of the situation in Kampuchea leading to withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops, and (c) making South-east Asia a zone of peace and security?

Answer: The situation in Southeast Asia has recently been taking a positive turn. The 11th Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three Indo-chinese countries last August set forth an option for restoring and consolidating peace and stability in South-east Asia and for a solution to the Kampuchea issue. The trend towards dialogue is evolving favourably. Several ASEAN states are increasingly aware that dialogue inspired with goodwill between the various countreis of the region on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence constitutes the correct course for the preservation of peace and stability in South-east Asia, the establishment of relatins of friendship and cooperation among the states of the region and for reaching a political solution to the Kampuchea question.

An important change with a positive significance lies in the extraordinary growth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the revival and the staunchest resolve of the Kampuchean people in taking their destiny into their own hands. This represents an important factor for a political settlement of the Kampuchea issue. For our part, we shall withdraw the totality of our volunteer forces from Kampuchea by 1990.

Question: How do you assess China's role in Asia, particularly South-east Asia, and its policy towards Vietnam?

Answer: China is a large nation and the most populated in Asia. It is everyone's wish that China should play a constructive role in this region, in Asia and over the world, and that it should act upon its declared "wish to co-exist peacefully" and "absence of any ambitions of expansion and aggression whatsoever in respect of a single inch of another country's territory".

As is amply evident, we always treasure the long-standing friendship between the two peoples of Vietnam and China and sincerely hope that the problems arising from our mutual relations will soon be settled through negotiation and an early normalisation of relations can occur between both countries. Such a development would conform not only to the interests of the two peoples but also of peace and stability in South-east Asia. As for us we have been and are doing our utmose towards this end. It is unfortunate however that up to the present China has continued with its hostile policy vis-a-vis Vietnam and has yet to respond to our well-meant proposals.

Question: How do you assess US policy towards South-east Asia?

Answer: After the war, although the United States had withdrawn from Vietnam, it did not contribute in any way to the task of consolidating peace and stability in this region.

On the contrary it even supported other reactionary forces in provoking tension in contradiction with the legitimate aspirations of the nations in the region.

With regard to relations between Vietnam and the United States, I have had the opportunity to say to the Americans visiting Vietnam that the time has come for the United States and Vietnam to entertain mutual relations of friendship and cooperation. This could only be beneficial to both peoples and to peace and stability in South-east Asia. I have also reminded them of the French proverb to the effect that those absent are always wrong.

Question: Will you please give an overview of Vietnamese economy and the perspective for the next five years?

Answer: In the task of economic development and national construction in the past years, in spite of tremendous trials and hardships, the Vietnamese people have brought into play their revolutionary heroism in building up the country, made full use of their rich potentialities and of the precious assistance given by fraternal countries among which the Soviet Union and India, thus making progress in all fields, of agriculture, health, education, culture, science and technology...The living conditions of the people are gradually being improved. The countryside has taken on a new outlook. These achievements, while still modest and but a first step, are for us a source of gratification.

At present our people are striving to complete successfully the 1981-85 five year plan and are preparing to set into the implementation of the 1986-90 plan. We are resolved to try our best to stabilise our economic and social life and to develop it steadily with growing effectiveness so as to secure a fine and prosperous existence for our working people. To this end, we shall draw from the dedication, creativity and initiative of every worker so that he may work better for his own sake and for the sake of society.

Question: How do you assess India-Vietnam cooperation in (a) international arena, (b) in Non-Aligned Movement and, (c) for peace and security in Asia?

Answer: The ever closer co-operation between Vietnam and India does not only serve the interests of both peoples but also contributes to an important extent to the commons truggle of the world's people, against imperialism and other reactionary forces, for peace, national independence and social progress and the establishment of a new more equitable international order in the economic and other spheres.

India is one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement and its present chairperson. The solidarity and co-operation between Vietnam and India within the Non-Aligned Movement provides a positive element that not only helps foil the attempts by imperialist and reactionary forces to divide and weaken the movement and to deviate it from its noble goals but even contributes to the Movement's increasing projection of its far-reaching and positive role in the international arena.

The region of Asia and the Pacific is and will continue to be one of the effervescent regions in international political life. The imperialist and reactionary forces have not yet renounced their hostile policies vis-a-vis the peoples of this vast region. In view of this situation the peoples, the forces of peace and progress in Asia and the Pacific need to unite in the struggle for regional peace and security as well as for the independence and development of each respective country. The cooperation between Vietnam and India will also play a positive role in this struggle.

Question: How do you assess India-Vietnam bilateral cooperation in economic, scientific and technological--and other fields? How do you see the prospects in the next five years?

Answer: The friendship and multifaceted cooperation between Vietnam and India that was assiduously nurtured by President Ho Chi Minh and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and has stood the test of time, has been developing ever more finely and is yielding fruit.

Since the early eighties these relations of friendship and cooperation have entered a new qualitative stage. The official friendly visit to India undertaken by the Secretary General of Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party Le Duan in September 1984 represents an important milestone opening a fine new phase in the relations between our two countries. It was agreed on both sides during that visit to strengthen even further the friendship and cooperation in many fields between the two countries.

The imminent visit to Vietnam by H.E. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is yet another milestone marking the ever finer development of friendship in cooperation between the two peoples of Vietnam and India. Against the background of the parallel efforts in which both countries are engaged with a view to fulfilling their respective current five year plans and to preparing for the coming plans, this visit assumes ever greater significance for the strengthening of our multifaceted mutual cooperation and for the contribution of both countries to the Non-Aligned Movement and to the cause of peace, friendship and cooperation among nations of the world.

It is unfortunate however that up to the present China has continued with its hostile policy vis-a-vis Vietnam and has yet to respond to our well-meant proposals.

Question: What will you like to say to the Indian people on the occasion of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Vietnam?

Answer: The Vietnamese people and myself feel a deep sympathy and sincere respect for the great people of India. India is the craddle of one of the major human civilisations, its history reaching back to a depth of five millenia of finest traditions with regard to spiritual, philosophical, cultural and artistic values, struggle for freedom as well as other aspects. In the nearly 40 years since the overthrow of colonial rule, the Indian people have scored extraordinary successes in building a peaceful, independent, modern and prosperous India, worthy of the admiration of the world's people. As for themselves, the Vietnamese people take intense pride in having such a great friend and close brother as the Indian people.

In the year elapsed, our people have followed with deep interest the developments in India. We note with great joy that the Indian people under the leadership of H. E. Rajiv Gandi have swiftly overcome major trials, stabilised the situation and steadily forged ahead.

The people and leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are very happy and take great honour in receiving in Vietnam H.E. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the outstanding continuator of work of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlai Nehru and Indira Gandhi.

On this occasion I would like to convey the gratitude of the people and Government of Vietname for the precious friendship, support and assistance extended by the Indian people to our nation in our earlier struggle for independence and reunification as well as in our present construction and defence of the country. Let me wish the Indian people even more brillant achievements in fashioning the Republic of India into a powerful country in Asia and the world. May they build a prosperous and happy life for themselves.

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CSO: 4200/548

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

ARTICLE ON AIRLINE TRAFFIC, 'UNDER TABLE' TRADE WITH PHILIPPINES

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 12 Dec 85 p 4, 14

[Commentary by Godofredo M. Roperos: "PAL Flights to Nam"]

[Excerpt] Frankly, we have been expecting the opening of Philippine Air Lines (PAL) flight to Ho Chih Minh city since a few months ago, when we learned that the Philippines has become a Vietnamese transshipment port for air cargo from the United States and other ports of the West. It seems that Vietnamese refugees of a decade or so ago who are now well-settled in their adopted countries, notably the United States, have been sending to their relatives many consumer products from the West. The Philippines, as a country friendly to Vietnam, has quite peculiarly assumed an economic role to that country, similar to what HongKong was to the People's Republic of China, at the time when the latter chose a policy of isolation.

It should be recalled that since the fall of Saigon in 1975, thousands upon thousands of Vietnamese had fled the Communist rule, using all means of transportation available to them, including small boats, braving the hazards of the sea. Thus was born the term "Boat People," and thousands of them have been taken into our country and placed in a refugee camp established at the behest of the First Lady, with assistance from the United Nations. If we recall our figure, more than a hundred thousand went through this country before they were resettled elsewhere. And a great number of them were allowed entry into the United States the reason why many have now become economically affluent.

In recent months, the volume of air cargo for Vietnam sent through the Philippines has reportedly increased tremendously. The cargo is not only personal effects, but also commercial commodities, including spare parts for American equipment abandoned at the close of the war, but are now being used by the Vietnamese. Unable still to manufacture the parts, the Vietnamese government is forced to import them. But since there is no formal trade agreement existing between the two countries, the sort of "under the table" trade has to be undertaken through an intermediary country, and the Philippines seems to fill the bill.

A few weeks ago, we met a PAL marketing official while visiting relatives in Cebu, Angelo Balverde, an assistant vice present for international marketing and he confirmed to us the fact that PAL had been flying chartered cargo flights to Saigon, now Ho Chih Minh city. He told us then that indeed he had just returned from a special trip to that city preceding through Hanoi and then Bangkok, to make a study of the route and assess its commercial feasibility. His trip was made upon the request of the Vietnamese government itself, which, to our mind, has begun to feel the ill-effects of its economic isolation from the more advanced countries of the west.

Actually what Vietnam appears to be experiencing at the moment is a state common to countries just emerged from a successful Communist revolution, where the new leadership, trying to consolidate its control over the nation, tends to isolate itself economically and politically, causing almost total domestic commercial and trade paralysis. This was the condition in Cuba many years ago from which the country has up to now not yet fully recovered; this was also the experience of the PRC which it is now trying to seriously correct under the leadership of Chairman Deng Xiaoping; and even the Soviet Union itself, which for years now has been importing cereal and other agricultural products from the United States, not to mention technological know-how.

In any case, the opening next month of a regular PAL commercial flights to Vietnam, offers the Philippines a welcome economic opportunity to help another Asian country recover economically and at the same time, also help us in the same way. Perhaps, through the opening of new markets for our industrial products, as well as skilled manpower which we have so much of specially at this time when there is a felt slowing down of manpower demands from the Middle East. The projected inaugural flights scheduled for the New Year should be taken as an auspicious moment for the two countries, and should augur well for their economy during the coming year, and hopefully, on through the succeeding ones, too.

But what we should learn from the experience of Vietnam is how Communism seems to have crippled the whole nation economically and spiritually. Balverde told us that blackmarketing of Western products is unbelievably rampant in Ho Chih Minh, including such products as Western soft drinks which command high prices. Surprisingly, according to Balverde, electronic products are much cheaper, probably because most of the items sent by the refugees to relatives are part of the electonic wonders that technology advanced countries such as Japan and the United States have been turning out.

We can just imagine how the Vietnamese leaders are taking this surreptitious invasion of dazzling technological products from the West into its domain. It is possible that this has opened the eyes of Communist Vietnam to the reality that if it will not compromise with its political philosophy soon, it will find itself being left out from the mainstream of the world's economic and technological growth. The world, indeed, has become so small it no longer pays not to

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD--Hanoi VNA 15 January--Pak Ung Seup [name as received] charge d'affaires a.i. of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to Vietnam, called a press conference here today to introduce the DPRK foreign ministry's statement on 11 January, 1986. Representatives of Vietnam's foreign ministry and a large number of mass media workers attended the meeting. Pak Ung Seup brought out the content of the statement which was aimed at easing the tension, warding off the danger of a new war on the Korean peninsula and creating a favourable atmosphere for dialogue between the northern and the southern parts of Korea for the cause of peaceful reunification of the country. After noting that right after it was made public the statement won support from many socialist and peace-loving countries, Pak Ung Seup expressed the DPRK government's conviction that the peace and justice-loving governments and peoples will give further support for the statement. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 15 Jan 86 OW] /12913

YOUTH DELEGATION PAYS VISIT--Hanoi VNA 15 January--A delegation of the Leninist Young Communists League (YLC) of the Soviet Union led by V. Chapluks, secretary of the YLC Central Committee [name and title as received] paid a week-long visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee. While here, the delegation had working sessions with the secretary of the Central Committee of the host union. The two sides discussed measures to further strengthen the friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two unions and mobilize the two countries young people to make more achievements in anticipation of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet guests visited Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the provinces of Ha Nam Noinh and Song Be, and the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power project under construction. They were warmly received today by Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee. Vu Mao, member of the Party Central Committee and first secretary of the HCM CYU, attended the reception. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 15 Jan 86 OW] /12913

VIETNAM-LIBYA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--A Vietnam-Libya Friendship Association was set up at a meeting in Hanoi on Thursday [16 January]. Addressing the meeting, Mr Song Hao, chairman of the Vietnam-Libya Friendship Association, affirmed the Vietnamese people's unchanged support to the Libyan people. He demanded that the United States and its likes respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Libya. For his part, Mr Abdal-Salim Munir, Libyan ambassador to Vietnam, highly appreciated the Vietnamese party's, government's, and people's support to the Libyan people. All the participants passed a statement demanding that the U.S. stop at once its threat, economic sanctions, and aggression against Libya. The statement affirmed the Vietnamese people's total support to the LIbyan people's just cause. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jan 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4200/552

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

INSPECTION ORGANIZATIONS IN QUANG NAM-DANANG DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 85 p 3

/Article by Hoang Minh Thang, member of the Central CPV Committee, secretary of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial CPV Committee: "Inspection Activities in Support of Economic Management Under the New Structure in Quang Nam-Danang/

/Text/ Inspecting the execution of party policies and state laws is a very important task, an indispensable activity that cannot be overlooked in the framework of party leadership and local government management.

Inspection work aims at uncovering and developing positive approaches and ideas and at deterring and correcting shortcomings, with the ultimate purpose of causing strict adherence to party guidelines and policies, and hence, making them successful. This concept perfectly fits Uncle Ho's teaching: "The inspector is the ears and eyes of the higher authority, and the friend of the subordinate."

Understanding the nature and the role of the inspection organization, on the first days of the liberation, it was the policy of the provincial CPV committee to create the inspection sector in parallel with other internal affairs sectors. The inspection apparatus is a party dictatorial tool that protects the revolutionary government, assures and develops the right to collective ownership of the working people, and fights negative phenomena. Up to now, specialized inspection units have been organized in 15 districts, cities and towns, and in all economic management and professional sectors in the province. The people's inspection forces are developing in basic units in Quang Nam-Danang. The entire province has 849 basic inspection committees, 2,620 inspection teams, and 12,087 inspectors. Training is provided every year and all inspection personnel must thoroughly know basic inspection work, and further receive advanced training in technical skills. In conjunction with other internal affairs sectors, they have developed their initial strength, deterred or fought negativism within the party, in state agencies, and in collectives and mass organizations. They brought a worthwhile contribution to market management, and to the provision of political security and social order. Most inspectors strove to gear their work toward supporting and responding to the needs and aspirations of the people, and therefore, received support, confidence and love from the people. Along with the people, they conducted supervision and inspection activities, and contributed to the evaluation of the execution of party policies and state laws.

The inspection sector's activities have actually contributed to the strengthening of the people's confidence vis-a-vis the party and the revolutionary government.

On the distribution and circulation front, primarily in the areas of market management, industrial and commercial reform, and product delivery to the state, etc., inspection activities relentlessly exerted their influence in mobilizing the people's spirit of collective ownership, uncovering positive factors, recommending realistic and timely measures to party committees and local government on economic and social management improvement, and contributing to the completion of economic and social standards set by the state.

In the past 10 years, in the whole province, 2,084 economic and social inspections were conducted in the areas of industry, agriculture, transportation and communications, marine products, and distribution and circulation. In recent months, in execution of Resolution No 8 of the CPV Central Committee, the provincial CPV committee instructed the sector to gear its efforts in inspecting the execution of the major norms of the state plan, and the control of commodities and money which was closely linked to market reform and management and to the transformation of the management structure in conformance with the socialist style of economic accounting and business. Inspection activities made clear the rights and wrongs in management work, in expanding socialist commerce, and in the execution of the state plan by agencies, and henceforth, made recommendations for sectors and localities to make timely corrections and adjustments in management work. The inspection sector was also credited with the return to state budget of large amounts of capital, material supplies and properties stolen or misused. Some private properties belonging to the people and previously misappropriated, were also recovered and returned to the owners. These achievements enhanced the prestige of the inspection sector with various agencies and other sectors, primarily units that had been inspected, and made the latter's relationships with the inspection sector closer and friendlier.

Reviewing and solving grievances and protests submitted by the people is another important task of inspection work. The provincial CPV committee has, to this effect, issued strict orders to party committees and government of various levels for the thorough understanding and implementation of state regulations pertaining to handling people's grievances and of Decision No 27 of the secretariat relative to reviewing petitions submitted by cadres, party members and citizens. Every year, a specialized seminar on reviewing and solving grievances is organized in our province, and this regular method of learning was instrumental in making petition review a thorough and due process, completely in line with party policies and state laws, and ensuring the protection of the citizens' right to lodge protests and grievances.

Having various levels of the leadership and sectors meet face-to-face with the peopel was given proper attention, and became standard procedure, bringing concrete results. This practice reflected in the most complete manner the right to collective ownership of the working people within the socialist regime, a right that cannot be granted in any other political system. Recapitulated figures aggregated from 1976 to 1984 showed that our province has solved 93.4 percent of all grievances and petitions submitted. This achievement was through the efforts of all levels and sectors, in which the people's inspection forces played an active role.

Reviewing and solving grievances and protests by the provincial inspection sector was an efficient way to provide staff recommendations for party committees and government levels to deal strictly with those people who willingly violated rules and policies, and to determine the rights and wrongs in carrying out policies. Concrete results were obtained in recovering for the state, the collectivity and the people hundreds of millions of dong, in doing justice for hundreds of cadres, workers and employees who had been unjustly forced to resign, and in recommending employer units to re-enroll and provide new jobs for them, and in deterring many instances of intimidation and oppression of the people. These achievements contributed to the eradication of bureaucratic and unrealistic styles, the rationalization of the management mechanism, the promotion of the "four qualities" (responsibility, discipline, protection of public property, and service to the people), and the advocacy for the socialist rule of law. The inspection sector has also made face-to-face meeting with citizens a standard operating procedure.

Nevertheless, results obtained by inspection work are still marginal compared with the present needs and missions. Leadership provided for the execution of inspection functions has not been uniform and total, and not balanced between economic and social inspection requirements. Efforts have been made to see citizens and solve their grievances, but certain districts and sectors have not given proper attention to listening to the people and answering their requests, rpimarily those pertaining to housing and land, which were heavily congested. Those occurrences adversely affected the reputation and efficiency of the inspection sector.

The causes of the above errors and shortcomings were a lack of thorough understanding of various levels of party committees, government and sectors about inspection work. Besides, the strengthening of inspection organizations and their use were marginally done, and the role and efficiency of the inspection sector were not given due attention. On the other hand, within the inspection sector itself, inspection functions were not fully developed to provide guidance in the accomplishment of its missions in the economic, social and cultural domains, and in the implementation of state plans. Inspection organizations have not fully developed an integrated strength of the whole sector, and its cadres were in insufficient numbers and their skills were unsatisfactory.

Facing a new situation in our country's revolution, as directed by Resolution No 8 of the CPV Central Committee (Session V), solving issues pertaining to prices, wages and money, and reverting to a new management structure are the most important, the newest, and the most complex and difficult tasks. As it pertains to the provincial inspection sector, we would like to affirm that it is an efficient tool of the party and government. Its sphere of activities must be strongly geared toward supporting economic management under the new structure, with focus duly placed on planning. To achieve this, inspection work must be dynamic, resourceful, closely associated with realities at the basic unit under the new structure, and, in conjunction with other economic management sectors, it must help overcome impediments and shortcomings in the tasks of getting hold of money and commodities, of reforming industry and commerce, and in stabilizing prices. In sum, it must accomplish its missions well. Specialized and people's inspection organizations must be able to contribute to the development of positive factors, to deter and fight negativism, and in the immediate future, they must take part in promoting and supporting the spirit of initiative of the basic unit, in boosting production development, in protecting party lines and policies, and the right to collective ownership of the working people. Inspection work should contribute in the eradication of overbearing and bureaucratic styles, primarily the failure to adhere to realities of the production situation and of the people's living conditions.

Improving the inspection apparatus and enhancing its effectiveness are now an urgent requirement of various levels of party and government. First, we are strengthening the inspection mechanism of districts, cities and towns, ensuring that the new structure is adequate and able to discharge its responsibilities, and to contribute in the fast development and strengthening of the district level. With regard to the people's inspection forces at the basic governmental, economic and professional units, we are also paying special attention to making them stronger and more efficient, because they are important forces in conducting on-the-spot control and inspection, and in providing guidance and advice to the working people and the masses to participate in inspection activities and in state and social management. A strong inspection force will serve as a connecting link between the state and the workers, reflecting the excellence of the socialist regime. Therefore, wherever the people's inspection forces are not correctly organized, corrective action must be taken to improve them, to be consistent with Directive No 28 of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat and Decree No 157 of the Council of Ministers. We are improving the provincial inspection committee to make sure that it lives up to the requirements in political background, quality, morals and professional skills, and that it is able to provide leadership for the organizations and performances of inspection work in the whole province. Meanwhile, it will provide staff functions for the party to provide leadership and thorough guidance for inspection work with the motto, "Integrate fighting and building, in which building is the predominant." We will resolutely fight the enemy plots to sabotage our economy, take the initiative in deterring and overcoming negative phenomena, protect socialist properties, protect the right to collective ownership of the working people, advocate the socialist rule of law at each basic unit, and contribute to the successful execution of Resolution No 8 of the CPV Central Committee and Resolution No 28 of the Political Bureau relative to prices, wages and money, and to the instatement of the socialist accounting and business system.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATION, WORK OF INSPECTION SECTOR REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Nov 85 pp 3, 4

[Article by Bui Quang Tao, Chairman of the State Inspection Commission: "Stepping Up Inspection Activities"]

[Text] On 23 November 1945, Chairman Ho Chi Minh signed a decree creating the Special Inspection Committee, now the State Inspection Commission.

Throughout the development of the revolution, from the Special Inspection Committee created at the central level, inspection organizations have, up to now, become a homogenous system from the central to the basic level in the entire country.

In 1949, the CPV Central Committee and Chairman Ho Chi Minh decided the creation of the Government Inspection Committee to replace the Special Inspection Committee to strengthen inspection work in the execution of the missions of the war of resistance.

The historic Dien Bien Phu victory was a milestone in our revolutionary process: We, then, embarked on a new phase of socialist revolution in the north, and we carried on our national, democratic, revolutionary missions in the south. The Government Inspection Committee was strengthened and consolidated, and bore a new name: the Central Inspection Committee of the Government. In the meantime, inspection committees of interzones, provinces, cities and of some economic and professional sectors at the central level were also created. In 1975, South Vietnam was totally liberated, and the whole country carried on together the socialist revolution strategy. Inspection units were organized in a timely manner in all provinces, cities and in economic and professional sectors in the south to inspect the execution of the new revolutionary policies and objectives.

Learning from the job and from the experience in organizing the people's inspection committees of basic units, in 1976, the prime minister issued a decision creating the people's inspection committees at basic governmental, economic and professional units. In 1977, the Council of Ministers issued a decree promulgating the Statutes For the Organization and Activities of the Government Inspection Committee (including a determination relative to the creation of inspection committees at the district level or equivalent,) and stipulating that the people's inspection committees are the basic units in the organizational structure of the inspection system.

To strengthen the party leadership on inspection work and on the inspection system, and to enhance the efficiency of inspection activities, in early 1984, the CPV Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers issued directives and resolutions clarifying several issues pertaining to the position, nature, purpose, organizational structure and operational principles of the inspection sector. A resolution of the Council of Ministers stipulated: "The inspection system comprises the State Inspection Commission, the inspection committees of provinces, cities, special zones, districts and equivalent, and the people's inspection committees at basic units. Management of and leadership provided to this system shall be centralized and unified from the central to the basic level." The State Inspection Commission has the responsibility to provide professional guidance and leadership to inspection committees of ministries, state commissions, general departments and equivalent.

After nearly 2 years of executing the above directives and resolutions, the inspection organizations of all levels and sectors in the whole country were strengthened and improved, the ranks of specialized inspectors were reinforced, and the people's inspection committees and the networks of people's inspectors at basic units began to be consolidated. It can be affirmed that compared with other phases in the process of organizing and strengthening the inspection system in the past 40 years, the present-day inspection apparatus in the entire country is relatively stronger, and the ranks of inspection cadres are qualitatively and quantitatively sound, and they have earned new experience and made new progress.

From being a small inspection committee at the central level with a handful of cadres, the inspection system and its forces have continued their development consistent with the party leadership needs and state management needs. Nowadays, the specialized inspection structure of various levels has been extended from the central, provincial, city and special zone levels to district level and equivalent. An important achievement was the building of nearly 20,000 people's inspection committees with approximately 500,000 people's inspectors at basic governmental, economic, administrative and professional units. This large people's force has a true popular as well as state nature, frequently conducting its on-the-spot supervision and control inspections about the execution of party policies and measures and state laws and projects.

After 40 years of inspection activities, it is recognized that the inspection structure came into being, was developed and matured to address the needs in leadership and management of, respectively, the party and the state. This reality reinforces the party concept: inspection is an essential element that cannot be missing, and it is a vital function of leadership.

In its organizational and operational process in the economic and social areas, the inspection system works and learns on the job, paying due attention to, and realistically applying party concepts. Strictly adhering to their political tasks, and to other central and circumstantial tasks of various levels of leadership, inspection organizations overcome many difficulties, focused on inspecting the execution of production, combat and social missions, made sound conclusions on cases and matters inspected, and recommended corrective measures in conformance with state policies and laws. They enjoyed the endorsement of various levels of the leadership and the consensus and commendation of the masses.

Through the phases of protection and consolidation of the government, primarily starting from 1975 when the whole country implemented the socialist revolution strategy, inspection activities were expanded to cover economic, cultural and social domains at all levels, all sectors, and all basic units.

Many inspection cases covering the whole country, an entire province, or done in some provinces and cities, have reviewed and solved many petitions, grievances and protests of the citizens.

Inspection activities in the area of grievance-solving have actually deterred or alleviated shortcomings and mistakes at inspected agencies, identified strengths, dynamism and resourcefulness, uncovered deficiencies and impediments caused by bureaucratic and overbearing practices, and recommended corrective actions. The same activities accurately identified groups or individuals stealing socialist property or gravely violating the legitimate rights of the people, recommended severe penalties, and recovered for the state, the collective and individuals hundreds of million dong.

The inspection system has submitted to the party and the state many petitions to review and adjust certain points in party and government policies and procedures that were no longer appropriate, and it also researched and drafted some important regulatory documents which were submitted to the Council of Ministers for review and approval.

Looking back at 40 years of inspection activities, we are legitimately encouraged by the development and growth of the inspection structure and the inspection forces. Their achievements contributed significantly to the great revolution of our party and our people.

However, results obtained by inspection organizations and cadres are still not commensurate with the inspection role, functions and missions entrusted by the party and the state. The needs of the leadership and of the masses are enormous, but they cannot be satisfactorily addressed, nor is the inspection apparatus strong enough to live up to its prerogatives.

Many cases of grievance-solving were not concluded and solved in a timely, unequivocal and resolute manner. The application of party guidelines in many areas was still erratic, and focus was not placed on the deterrence and correction of deficiencies, and on discovering outstanding units and individuals who distinguished themselves in production and in their own spheres of activity for commendation and awards. There was also a lack of resolve in recommending severe punishment for groups and individuals who seriously violated party policies, management rules and state laws.

The absolute majority of inspection cadres were quality people who possessed good moral character and dedication in fighting for party policies and state laws, but most did not receive advanced training in economic issues and economic and social management, as well as in inspection professional skills.

From realities of the past 40 years, one may draw this conclusion: a close and consistent leadership plays a decisive role in strengthening the inspection organization, and in enhancing its efficiency which is directly related to the efforts of the sector and its individual members toward progress. When the organization was first created and when it was gradually consolidated through the various phases of the revolution, Chairman Ho Chi Minh and the CPV Central Committee have provided their leadership in the form of quite detailed instructions: the sector must be given clear-cut tasks, nonequivocal directives, and its reports must be circumstantial and relevant; inspection cadres must be carefully selected, chiefly those occupying key positions. At the central level, leadership posts were always given by the CPV Central Committee and Uncle Ho to comrades who enjoyed excellent reputation, who possessed loyalty, honesty, integrity and a high sense of responsibility, such as comrades Ton Duc Thang, Nguyen Lyong Bang, Ho Tung Mau, etc. At the lower level, the same thing was true with regard to inspection agencies in localities, sectors and basic units.

Motivated by the pride and honor to be combatants in an organization created by beloved Uncle Ho who devoted countless efforts in making it grow, inspection units and cadres ought to develop their experience accumulated through 40 years of activity and consistently enhance their enthusiasm and resourcefulness in order to strengthen their sector and make it more efficient. The entire sector must be highly motivated in the inspection of the execution of important and vital policy lines of the party and government.

First, sectors and levels need to have a good grasp of the thoughts and policies of the party and of state laws in inspection work. Directive No 38 of the Secretariat relative to the strengthening of party leadership in inspection work, and Resolution No 26 of the Council of Ministers pertaining to the consolidation of the inspection organization and enhancing its effectiveness must be strictly complied with. Inspection committees of various levels will see to it that in their inspection systems, management and leadership skills be improved, an integrated force be made out of their inspection units, and the same thing is true for the national inspection system down to the inspection apparatus of each locality and each sector.

In order to accomplish inspection functions, a thorough knowledge of party resolutions and state plans is a need, and from this knowledge, operation plans are formulated in a concrete and correct manner. In the immediate future, inspection work must contribute to a successful execution of Resolution No 8 of the CPV Central Committee and Resolution No 28 of the Political Bureau relative to prices, wages and money and to the reform of management structures. Tasks include the eradication of bureaucratic and overbearing styles, the fight against hoarding and smuggling, and the stepping up of socialist reform and market management, and in everyone, a sense of discipline in the process of carrying out party resolutions and state laws must prevail. Activities of all inspection cadres must be associated to the development of the spirit of collective leadership of the working people; they must be integrated with the execution of the resolution of the Political Bureau on fighting the enemy's multifaceted subversive war, and with the protection of socialist properties; and they must contribute to solving grievances and petitions submitted at the basic level in a manner consistent with state policies and laws.

Coordination with other organizations in the conduct of inspection work has an important meaning in the sense that it helps enhance inspection efficiency. With the internal affairs, economic, cultural and social sectors, with trade union groups, youth, women's and farmer groups, and under the guidance of specialized bureaus of various levels of the party, this coordination, if done consistently and methodically, will help a great deal in making inspection work responsive, well conducted, and efficient.

Building and training a good group of inspection cadres is an urgent and very important task. Under the direct leadership of various levels of the party, the inspection unit of each level and each sector needs an improvement plan, and must possess a sufficient number of cadres with good experience and political background, and a fair knowledge of economic and social matters, and capable of discharging their work well. The inspection committees of various levels, the inspection sections of ministries and sectors will research and recommend to the party and the state any concrete policy and regime deemed useful for improvement of inspection work.

Doing the above tasks requires of all inspection organizations and cadres dynamism, resourcefulness and a steady effort to advance. Meanwhile, they must benefit from constant leadership of the party and guidance of the government, and close coordination with mass organizations.

In harmony with a national emulation movement, inspection organizations and cadres will strive to expand the experience gained and results achieved, and in the immediate future, will closely coordinate with other sectors to inspect the execution of Resolution No 8 of the CPV Central Committee and Resolution No 28 of the Political Bureau relative to prices, wages and money, in the context of the eradication of bureaucratic and overbearing styles, and conversion to the socialist accounting and business method.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION, AGRICULTURAL SECTOR COORDINATION URGED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Sep 85 pp 8-10

[Article by Vu Binh Minh: "Toward Effective Coordination"; passages within slant lines in italics]

[Text] As matters stand, the youth union central committee secretariat has signed a joint resolution with 26 ministries and sectors on associating union activities with managerial work. This is an inevitable trend. Union activities, just like the youth movement embodying the young generation's rising eagerness to take part in economic, cultural and social organization and management, need both horizontal and vertical expansion. These activities must be attractive to the young, realistic and efficient and based on economic and cultural norms. Hence, the union must coordinate with other sectors and must rely on directorial, technical and vocational cadres' deep specialized knowledge and experience. Moreover, the development of technical sectors constantly requires a complementary contingent of young cadres, well-trained, competent, virtuous, mature and ready to blaze production trails, to bring short-term tasks to fruition and become future managers and leaders.

Common needs lead to mutual coordination. In Resolution 26 of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, coordination among echelons, sectors, state management organs, social organizations and mass organizations, is considered a basis for youth proselytization.

Naturally, our present concern is: "How should we coordinate to achieve efficiency and overcome bureaucratism and formalism?" The conference to "Review the Youth Assault Movement to Accelerate Grain Production" may offer a few points for discussion.

First of all, we must acknowledge that the coordination between the union central committee and the Ministry of Agriculture has been efficient. Take now a brief look at the past: 5 years ago, Directive 100 on product contracting with labor groups and laborers was issued to speed up rural production. At the time, the rural youth movement and other movements designed to pull youths toward union revolutionary activities were faced with a common question, "What should the union do to fit in with the product contracting system as stipulated by Directive 100?" And should union activities continue on the basis of existing production units or according to demographic distribution? Suggestions were made by a few places including Do Son (Haiphong) and Vinh Lac (Vinh Phu); however, neither models nor convincing arguments were presented. People then did not believe that coordination between the union and the agricultural sector to involve rural youths in revolutionary action could act as a lever. But now, according to still incomplete statistics, there are 2,700 scientific and technical units and sections, 45,000 breeding units and more than 5,000 plant-protection units, illustrating the rural youths' impelling effort to inject scientific and technical advances into the countryside, take the lead in intensive cultivation, exceed norms, stand ready to transform low-quality plots into high-yield fields and actively take part in water conservancy, irrigation, drainage, multicropping and expansion of sowed-transplanted areas. Youth efforts in grain production have contributed to increasing the average annual output by 700,000 tons in the past 5 years--a remarkable achievement compared with 220,000 tons in the 5 preceding years.

The growth of that movement entailed the need to train cadres and disseminate scientific knowledge and intensive farming technique, and also the need to expand and upgrade the union school system in the villages and cities into a university--a measure being vigorously taken by the union to raise political awareness and cultural knowledge and create a wholesome collective lifestyle for rural youths.

We perceived these changes through reports and views expressed by Pham Thi Nu, union secretary of Lac Hong village (My Van, Hai Hung), Nguyen Thi Chon, production unit chief of Hoa Tien Cooperative (Hoa Vang-Quang Nam-Da Nang), Bui Van Le, director of Tan Thoi Nhat Cooperative (Hoc Mon, Ho Chi Minh City) and others.

All of this was not enough for the union to perfect its organization and make a strong showing in the countryside. However, these glowing performances have given us confidence and an opportunity to reexamine the coordination between the union and the agricultural sector, a close relationship from which we have begun to draw experiences.

To coordinate with others, first of all we must look at common goals. Here, /these common goals lie in the inseparability between production plans and tasks of the agricultural sector and the union's effort to assemble, educate and train youths in rural areas/. This indivisibility makes it possible for us to foster the masterly role of rural youths. The movement of "Assault Youths Accelerating Grain Production" was aimed at directing youths to participate in creating a system of crop varieties, promptly supply adequate quantities of strains to production, mobilize and organize youths to take the lead in production, effectively use various kinds of fertilizer and actively take part in pest prevention and control, plant protection and subsidiary food crop production and processing.

These common goals clearly show the way to youths and focus their activities on the most important aspects of intensive cultivation and grain production. No numerical targets--for instance, 19 or 20 million tons--are set; in fact, all youth activities are steered toward banding together with the entire people to fulfill production norms. These common goals, in which youth activities are linked with science and technology, meet an essential desire of large numbers of present-day rural youths to distinguish themselves as progressive production workers; consequently, they also imply the important need to provide basic and advanced training to youths, turning them into a social force apt to introduce agricultural scientific and technical advances into the countryside and attract rural youths. And this is a "facet" of the youth proselytization movement.

Well-defined goals add strength to the forces and measures designed to achieve them. There are more youths in the assault movement to speed up grain production than in the production force in the fields. The voluntary and enthusiastic participation of young scientific and technical cadres from institutes, colleges and middle technical schools and of faculty and students has exerted great effects. They have worked hand in hand with rural youths to use more new rice varieties, effectively carry out pest prevention and control and properly care for crops and domesticated animals. Through practical work, Agricultural College I, the Can Tho College, the Central Agricultural Middle School, etc., have grown into scientific and technical centers for localities and economic zones. Brotherhood ties between basic union chapters and student union chapters at various schools and institutes have also spruced up, generating multiform mutual benefits.

Thus, to achieve joint vertical guidance coordination, it is most important for the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and ministries and managerial sectors to set rational and unified goals and focus youth attention on vital points.

Next to setting correct common goals for coordinated guidance, the union and sectors in charge should ascertain a motive power for youth activities. The need to discover a revolutionary dynamic during the transitional period to socialism has led many organs to conduct research and analysis, and recently they have determined that this force originates in an harmonious association between three interests--state, collectives and laborers--and that the latter's interest should be given adequate attention. In light of that finding, to pull young laborers toward revolutionary action we must pay attention to their interest and /must have a correct attitude and policy/ toward the young generation. Youths always nurture new needs; hence, the interests which they shoot for always renew and upgrade. Thus, political education is necessary to enable youths to draw the line between duties and interests and between contributions and enjoyments, refraining from selfishly insisting on amenities beyond the limits of social production. Even if youth demands do not impede coordination work the union must, together with sectors in charge, speed up even more the process of shaping a proper remuneration policy toward young personnel.

Currently, many people still do not understand this problem. Some are accustomed to only utilizing youths; others sermonize, rarely translating words into deeds, or do not do what they can do in present circumstances. Youths are being generally treated as recipients of favors.

In contact with people still harboring this erroneous view, youths feel that their self-esteem is hurt. In such a situation, all directives and resolutions have no value, except for their authors.

Indeed, it will take a long period of time to eliminate these vestiges from various levels and comrades in power--first of all, from those at the grassroots level. Only through a correct attitude toward youths can we promptly develop, reinforce and perfect policies, pay due attention to youths and provide them with a dynamic for revolutionary action. Union organization and the agricultural sector have achieved progress in their coordinated effort at mobilizing assault youths to accelerate grain production. In setting contract wages for specialized youth units, labor input was taken into account, creating conditions for them to work more effectively. This was mentioned by all four young scientific and technical units invited to speak at the assault youth conference. Youths involved in contract breeding earned from 20 to 30 percent more than those working in ricefields, since crop variety production requires higher expertise. Youth activities in these specialized units were also encouraged. Collective earnings of young laborers were used collectively by their units--buying musical instruments in some places, or building clubhouses and acquiring uniforms in others. This was an indispensable expenditure, giving youths a source of inspiration, meeting their vital interests and closely associating them with agricultural production.

The last experience learned from the coordination between the union central committee and the Ministry of Agriculture to guide the "Assault Youths Accelerating Grain Production" movement is the latter's continued activities. First of all, a standing committee was set up to help the union central committee secretariat and leading ministry officials to firmly keep tabs on the movement and devise remedial measures. The standing committee can be seen as the core of the coordinated effort. Each member must thoroughly understand the committee's role and have an ability to keep track of developments and come up with coping measures.

The standing guidance committee was slated to meet regularly and receive funding from the Ministry of Agriculture for holding necessary activities, organizing exchanges of experiences and meetings and issuing timely commendations and rewards, etc. Following in the footsteps of leading officials of the ministry of agriculture and the union central committee secretariat, union committee echelons and basic installations and bureaus have also achieved close and thorough vertical coordination nationwide.

We are going through the last days of implementing the Third 5-Year Plan and actively preparing for a new 5-year plan. Thus, the coordination between the union and economic sectors must expand even more. In the battlefront of agricultural production, Resolution 26 of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau affirms, "Youths, first of all rural youths, must intensively speed up agricultural production, especially grain production, take the lead in intensive cultivation, multicropping and acreage expansion, carry out comprehensive agricultural development, complete agricultural transformation in the south, reinforce and perfect production relationships nationwide and strive to build material and technical bases and apply scientific and technical advances to production collectives and agricultural cooperatives." To that end, experiences in guidance coordination between the union and the agricultural sector must be applied more widely and refined further to fit in with the new situation.
9213/9435
CSO: 4209/184

PRICE HIKE FOLLOWING MONEY EXCHANGE REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Quang Phong, of Ha Bac: "Strict Maintenance of Market Prices"]

[Text] Ever since the withdrawal of old banknotes and their exchange for new ones, market prices in Son Dong District (Ha Bac) have risen quickly in comparison with the past, especially for grain and good products. The price of pork has jumped from 28 to 36 dong.

Likewise, the prices of many other commodities have also soared. The irrational hike of market prices has affected the life of cadres, workers, civil servants and armed forces stationed in this region. Private traders who had hoarded up merchandise have taken this opportunity to dump their goods on the market and sell them at high prices.

The market price control board in Son Dong District has taken action but has failed to implement specific measures regularly and continuously and has also shown a lack of firmness. Therefore, shopowners would sell goods at fixed prices whenever market management agents put in an appearance but would freely hike prices in the absence of these agents.

Meanwhile, some other localities such as Bac Giang City, Tu Son Town, and so on, have maintained prices according to state regulations. This is mainly because party committees at all echelons, the administration, tax offices, and market management boards in these localities have tightly controlled the published prices and dealt firmly with persons who unilaterally raised prices. At present, in Tu Son, the authorized price of pork is only 29 dong a kilogram and has been applied rather strictly by private shops.

It is suggested that the local authorities take measures to firmly maintain the fixing and application of rational prices in order to contribute to stabilizing market prices and the life of local cadres and people.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

INCREASED MARKET MANAGEMENT MEASURES IN HAIPHONG URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 85 p 2

/Article by Minh Son: "Carrying Out Uniformly Some Market and Price Management Measures"/

/Text/ Haiphong is one of our largest cities, and, with its harbor, occupies a preponderant position in the national economy. In addition to equipment vital to our country imported from foreign countries and delivered at the port, a large volume of imported and exported commodities from other localities go through the port. This peculiarity has a great impact on the Haiphong market. For many years, state commodities and material supplies suffered losses and attrition that were not negligible. Therefore, Haiphong has determined that its most important task was fighting negativism within state agencies and units, and other production and business organizations, primarily those having business with the port.

Realities in past years in Haiphong showed that hoarders, smugglers and illegal traders did not come in large numbers from other localities, but were primarily local residents. To deter their activities, Haiphone City placed to the forefront the especially important position of the subward, for most illegal activities take place on the streets. The subward is the unit where each household and each individual is tightly controlled. The police sector is completing its work in household management which is the basis for a better social management and for political security protection. The Ngo Quyen District sent more cadres to subwards, and each subward had a team of three to five persons who coordinated with the police, the tax sector, and mass organizations for a regular followup of price fluctuations and of living conditions of citizens living in the subward areas. The city youth union created a worker inspection team with 75 members who regularly coordinated with market management groups of the city and of the districts to conduct inspections and handle cases of stealing state commodities.

Comrade Nguyen Cong Thanh, chief of the city re-education and market management bureau, stated, "This is a hard and complex struggle that requires, not only from Haiphong, but also from several sectors and from the central and local governments, particularly those of the latter sending or receiving commodities and material supplies through Haiphong Port, to strengthen management discipline and commodity protection measures." At present, commodity shipping and hauling operations still have many weaknesses. The most common shortcoming occurs when certain commodity owners, in writing shipping slips, mention only the number of crates and bags, and fail to specify quality, variety and peculiarities of the goods. This carelessness is taken advantage of by dishonest people who substitute or pilfer goods. Control measures pertaining to warehouses and hauling yards are not tight enough, allowing irregularities, such as the recent case of detention by the market management group of tons of goods removed from Haiphong Port without due paperwork. Snitching state goods continues unabated in certain production and business organizations, therefore, ministries and sectors need to take efficient management measures in order to deter at the grassroots, connection between state cadres and employees with dishonest elements for hoarding, smuggling and stealing.

The fight against stealing and substituting goods from state-run businesses and marketing cooperatives must also be actively waged. The socialist commerce sector in Haiphong has conducted a complete reorganization and background checkups of all cadres and employees, implemented a system of amount of business contracting for salesclerks, and strengthened control measures in shipping and receiving. Nevertheless, according to some store chiefs, certain impediments still linger. The most visible sign has been the difference between state-regulated prices and free-market prices. An information sheet circulated by the Haiphong CPV Committee in late October mentioned that a package of Song Cau cigarettes cost 3.5 dong in state stores, while in the free market, it cost 5 to 6 dong. It was not because the state lacked cigarettes, since there were millions of packages in the warehouses, but because the people responsible did not dare put the cigarettes for sale. The Exported Goods Enterprise alone had 300,000 packages stored in its warehouse, yet, if it sold them at prices close to market prices in a disorganized manner, it would have violated price rules set by the Ministry of Internal Trade. But if it sold them at 3.5 dong the package, the difference would be too big, and as a consequence, there was a deadlock situation in which the consumer could not buy any cigarettes, while dishonest salesclerks connived with swindlers to take advantage of the price discrepancy. This constituted a good ground for favoritism, overbearing attitudes and corrupt practices in the commerce sector. Recently, a certain office belonging to an agency of the commerce sector bought 2,000 packages of cigarettes for "entertaining guests," but the market management group subsequently seized the same amount of cigarettes illegally being passed on to swindlers.

The above situation triggered a series of actions taken by the city of Haiphong. Management measures were coordinated and integrated, price control was exerted within the state-operated commerce sector as well as in small merchants' selling counters, hoarding and smuggling were dealt with seriously, and market management was closely linked to the reform and rearrangement of small businesses. The actions were indispensable for a successful implementation of market and price management. At present, the Ngo Quyen and Hong Bang districts have basically completed the reorganization and reform of small businesses and small merchants, but more has to be done. Some merchants without a registered license still do business stealthily. Around some state-operated stores, illegal traders and swindlers still abound. On main streets such as Cau Dat, Hoang Van Thu and Quang Trung, selling and buying in the flea-market style are continuing. Some families of retired or dismissed cadres also do business and fail to set good examples in the execution of policies and rules pertaining to market management. Handling cases of price violations is too tolerant and not strict enough. Needless to say that for professional businessmen who violate the law, it is relatively easy to give a penalty, but it is much more difficult to handle cases involving families of cadres, party members, and state-run commerce employees who connive with swindlers to steal state property and to do business illegally.

The above situation points out the importance, for various levels of party committees, to strengthen their leadership activities in market and price reform and management, in order to fight hoarding and smuggling, and primarily to deal severely with any cadre or party member under their command who fails to carry out state policies in an exemplary manner.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

READER'S FORUM: TOO MUCH CASH RETAINED AT ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 85 p 2

/Letter from Tuan Hoa (Hanoi): "Too Many Agencies and Organizations Still Retain Too Much Cash"/

/Text/ At certain economic agencies and units handling large amounts of cash, many cash keepers used to delay deposits to the bank as called for by current regulations. Large amounts of profit, taxes, fines and assessments, proceeds of the sale of state bonds, and sale money of state-operated commerce and collective organizations used to be deposited very late. Wage money, scholarships and pensions received from financial agencies or banks sometimes lingered at disbursing organizations and were not paid to cadres, workers, students and retired persons soon enough.

Cash has a good value on the market. Therefore, any willful delay in transactions or distribution of money may be questionable, for this kind of practice may be considered as illegally using the above-mentioned sources of cash for personal gain, such as giving loans for interest, illegal trading and smuggling, etc.

The retention of large amounts of cash by many agencies and units causes money to take time to return to the bank, and creates cash problems at other organizations.

A cadre of a district court in Hanoi retained quite large amounts of fines and assessments for an extended period of time. We commend the people's organ of control and the district court for prosecuting that cadre, heightening the spirit of upholding financial discipline.

Certain other agencies and units think they are not given enough cash. It is recommended that the financial sector and the banks study carefully the needs and determine amounts of cash to be appropriately retained by those economic and professional units. In the meantime, adequate attention must be given to providing enough credit in a convenient and timely manner in order to create favorable conditions for basic units in actually taking the initiative in production development and in stepping up their business operations resourcefully and efficiently. Rid everyone of the preconceived idea of, "depositing money in the bank is not hard, but if you want to take it out, it is not easy."

Additionally, control must be tightly exerted on cash managment, and on the setting up of funds without account registration with a bank or without depositing the money in a savings fund. Those measures will be instrumental in overcoming the practice of cash withholding which is spreading and becoming a serious problem.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT IN CHI LINH DISTRICT COMMENDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Tran Minh Tan: "Chi Linh District Starts Change in Economic Management Structure at Basic Units, Makes Close Linkages Between Agricultural, Industrial, Trade, Credit Organizations"]

[Text] The Proper Way To Pose an Issue

Chi Linh is a mountainous district of Hai Hung Province that has been in the spotlight because of its hands-on leadership and its daring approaches toward progress. Since March of this year, under the leadership of the provincial CPV committee, after evaluating the overall situation in villages, the CPV standing committee of Chi Linh District formulated a "Recommended Plan to Provide Leadership and To Change the Economic Management Structure at the Basic Units."

According to the standing committee, the general situation at the grassroots level presented many problems that needed to be solved. For quite a long time, the village has no longer been simply an administrative unit, but has actually become an economic entity normally encompassing three types of production and business cooperatives: the agricutural cooperative (with many sectors and occupations,) the marketing cooperative, and the credit cooperative. Agricultural cooperatives have been strengthened and have extended their role in stimulating production, primarily since the time the practice of end-product contracting for labor groups and individuals was adopted. Marketing cooperatives made great efforts in business expansion, contributing to the consolidation of the socialist commerce systems. Credit cooperatives started campaigning in rural areas to invite the people to put their savings in banks. However, at the village level, economic and social management was still affected by red tape, bureaucratic and overbearing styles, and adequate attention was not given to economic development and business accounting. Cooperatives operating in the same activity area did their business separately, failing to create systems of economic linkages and connections. Therefore, mutual support was lacking due to the absence of coordination.

Agricultural production in the district developed slowly, output, quality and efficiency were still marginal, and cooperative members receiving contracted land showed no enthusiasm, choosing only easy fields, forsaking infertile ones. Agricultural production was not coordinated with distribution and transportation, and the consumption of agricultural products customarily deviated from planned targets.

Many marketing cooperatives erred in their way of doing business and suffered losses. Certain cooperatives were unable to get hold of goods produced by the farmers and allowed private tradesmen to illegally compete in buying and selling these goods, creating price disturbances in the market.

Credit cooperatives operated sluggishly, and were unable to live up to gathering capital, stimulating investments, and giving loans. Savings deposited were occasionally lost, causing the people to lose confidence in the institution. In the meantime, the practice of giving personal loans with exhorbitant interest rates was quite widespread, yet, the contribution of marketing and credit cooperatives to the reproduction fund for economic and social development in the village areas was minimal.

Many cadres in charge of party and government building at the basic level were still doing peripheral work as it pertained to economic activities.

Chi Linh then placed itself in front of an urgent task: "Whenever we are unable to overcome impediments and contradictions in management, and to establish, under an adequate structure, a close connection between the leadership of the party and of the village government, and economic activities, party and village government actions will still be deadlocked in a half-baked style in which red tape, bureaucratic and overbearing patterns prevail, and there will be no strong party organization."

Chi Linh advocated the village as a basic, unified economic infrastructure, able to integrate all production and business activities in order to exploit all potential, develop the economy, and bring about wealth and prosperity. Therefore, all production and business activities had to be brought together in certain appropriate form, and their operations would be conducted as in a federation of enterprises. As a matter of fact, Chi Linh District tested this approach as follows:

It retained all existing party and government organizations and people's groups, and took measures to strengthen those units. Collective economic organizations, such as agricultural cooperatives, marketing and credit cooperatives, and small industry and handicraft cooperatives (at the village level), continued their operations as called for by their respective charters. However, in order to change the economic management structure, to unify leadership and to engage production and business activities at the village level into the right gear, in each village, a federation of production and business cooperatives (called in short, intercooperative) will be created.

The district determined that the intercooperative is a synthesized economic unit. It regulates all production and business activities in the village area, and implements production and business operations under the system of economic accounting. The intercooperative has an executive committee and an inspection committee. The executive committee consists of a director, one or two deputy directors, and a number of members who are concurrently the directors of agricultural, marketing, small industry and handicraft cooperatives (as appropriate). The cooperative member convention is the highest authority of the intercooperative. Members of the intercooperative are members of agricultural cooperatives having stocks in marketing and credit cooperatives. The cooperative member convention approves the planned targets of the intercooperative, and elects the executive committee and the inspection committee.

The intercooperative uses its plan as a focal point to direct its production and business activities. The plan includes the following points:

In terms of agriculture, planned targets must be set, adjusted and met in agriculture, animal husbandry, tree planting, fish breeding, labor distribution, use of material supplies and capital, construction of physical installations, application of technical progress, production expenses, product cost, and product distribution and delivery. Finally, economic accounting must be used to enable the computation of actual profit. In terms of handicraft sectors and professions, targets on production expansion must be set, adjusted and met. Economic accounting is a must. Marketing cooperatives formulate complete business plans in which the focus must be placed on unified purchasing of products made by agricultural, small industry and handicraft cooperatives and by farmers, on purchasing and delivery of grain and food to the state, and on the exploitation of all sources of goods in support of production and consumer needs. The credit sector will try to mobilize all sources of possible capital to support production and business ventures of the intercooperative.

Realities in a Village, Further Discussion on Some Issues

The Chi Linh District project has been tested in some villages, including the village of Cong Hoa, where the results were deemed very satisfactory.

Cong Hoa is a village with many potentialities. Its area is 2,095 hectares, including 609 hectares of cultivable land which offers many varieties of fields (two rice crops and one secondary crop; two rice crops; three secondary crops.) Especially, there are 205 hectares of long-lived trees, including 116 hectares of litchee, and over 400 hectares of peanut are planted annually. The aggregate area of lakes, ponds and marshes is over 40 hectares. Most noteworthy is the presence of many minerals and construction materials: yellow sand, construction gravel, kaolin, red ochre used in the paint industry, etc. In terms of animal husbandry, in addition to cattle, hog and fish breeding, herds of goats can be bred.

In the last few months, after embarking on the reorganization of production in the pattern provided by the district (mentioned earlier,) Cong Hoa obtained tangible results.

The village project was implemented with added or extended activities. The rice planting area in 1985 increased 31 percent compared with 1984. Rice output was up 36 percent, chiefly through additional investments of material supplies and readjustment of product contracting. The general grain output increased more than 100 tons. Output of peanut and soybean increased 350 tons. Animal husbandry output showed an income of 239 percent, and income from agriculture was 184 percent of that of 1984. With regard to other sectors and professions, a new group specialized in sand exploitation comprising 75 men was created and made an annual income of over 100,000 dong. With their extended functions (provision of services, purchasing by proxy of agricultural products, private business transactions,) marketing cooperatives raised their business income to 388 percent that of 1984.

Nevertheless, the village deemed that some of its potentials still could not be exploited. What was the reason?

In other villages that were testing the same method, a similar situation prevailed. Therefore, the "problem of actuality" of Chi Linh still is, "There is a need to change the economic management structure at the basic unit, but how must the change be made?"

Chi Linh was the first district which advocated a thorough change of structure in the entire district area. This has been a great advantage for its villages.

Nevertheless, when the district launched the project, Resolution No 8 was not yet issued, therefore, the district was not able to point out a contradictory situation in which economic activities at basic units did not have a business character, but on the contrary, were plagued by a heavy overbearing style. Agricultural cooperatives did not know how to do business. Even marketing cooperatives did not actually do business. From a partial evaluation of this situation, stemmed half-baked corrective measures. Creating a federation out of cooperatives, and appointing a village chairman as director of the federation (as done in Cong Hoa Village) brought quite great advantages for the village. However, within the federation, agricultural and marketing cooperatives still maintained their own way of doing business and this situation undoubtedly was a stumbling block for the development of an integrated strength. Each cooperative drew its own plan that the executive committee of the federation had to respect. Therefore, the village was unable to deliberately formulate a synthesized production and business plan in which all the elements of production, processing, communications and capital mobilization would be integrated together in a closed chain. As a consequence, even at the time a new plan was drawn, in the same Cong Hoa village, the best that was being thought of was only the expansion of certain activities, and out of question were great ventures that would bring large income, such as processing and trading yam bean and litchee, using kaolin in ceramics and porcelainmaking, and processing paint materials for the paint industry, etc. Participation in export activities was not thought of. If Cong Hoa Village had a better understanding of the need to resolutely embark upon business undertakings, it would have realized the limitations of the "federation" form. In other words, in order that economic units at the village level can unhesitatingly initiate business operations, cooperatives must be unified as was done in Binh Minh Village which obtained significant results.

The nature of this unified organization has yet to be determined. As put forth in the project, this is a synthesized economic unit. If a party secretary or if the chairman of the village people's committee is trusted by cooperative members and elected by the latter as "director," there is nothing wrong with it, but they must be replaced in their former positions which should not be held concurrently. In Cong Hoa Village, the comrade chairman is concurrently "director" and he apparently has been doing very well, but it is not practicable for him to cover other government responsibilities. Also in Cong Hoa, the village budget is added to the federation fund, and all expenses incurred are covered by the federation. That is an additional feature making the nature of the federation unclear. It is visible that in the village, many party committee members, many chairpersons and vice chairpersons of the people's committee do not have a good grasp of the production and business situation. Nevertheless, alleviating this problem by placing the party secretary or the village chairman at the concurrent position of director, as in Cong Hoa Village, is conducive to a situation in which a person can perform well in one job, but neglects the other. As a matter of fact, there are many other ways to deal with this situation, such as periodic meetings in which the village CPV committee listens to reports and gives directives for all economic activities, or ad-hoc meetings to discuss specific matters and to issue resolutions for all or part of economic activities, etc. Besides, it is recommended that the use of titles of director and deputy director of the federation be reviewed. Despite the new titles, in reality, the functions remain unchanged. Nevertheless, new titles can cause a misunderstanding of the nature of this collective economic organization.

At any rate, research work, as well as the actual deeds of Chi Linh District, in this matter deserve commendation. Learning on the job, the district will find an appropriate structure strengthen it, and, by the same token, make itself stronger.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

BINH TRI THIEN FAMILIES MOVE--Hanoi VNA 15 January--Eight thousand nine hundred and ten families totalling 48,107 members in the central Vietnam Province of Binh Tri Thien last year settled down in various new economic zones in the province and other localities. This represented a 23 percent increase above the quota assigned by the state. The districts of Huong Dien and Ben Hai, and the former royal city of Hue topped the list of localities with many people going to new economic zones. The new settlers have moved to a newly built zone and 14 others built earlier in hilly and mountainous regions of Binh Tri Thien. So far, 24 water control systems, 14 public facilities such as schools, health stations and 342 kilometres of country roads have been built and 4,425 hectares of virgin land reclaimed by the new economic zones of Binh Tri Thien. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 15 Jan 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4200/552

AGRICULTURE

SOUTHERN PROVINCES IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Nam Bo Provinces Continue To Strengthen, Improve Quality of Agricultural Cooperatives, Production Collectives"]

[Text] The provinces of Nam Bo have and are reinspecting and reevaluating the agricultural cooperativization movement and are continuing to strengthen and improve the quality of agricultural cooperatives and production collectives at the primary level.

Nam Bo presently has 37,383 collectives, 807 production associations and 634 agricultural cooperatives, comprising 87.2 percent of the population and 85.2 percent of the rice field land; but there are still many collectives and cooperatives that are not of a precisely collective production nature. Tien Giang Province has conducted inspections criss-crossing the various districts and has set forth requirements and themes for strengthening and improving quality, on that basis pointing out the main strengths and weaknesses of each location, especially achieving immediate correction of discrepancies in product contracts, production plan formulation, distribution, development of collective ownership, and care for the lives of the people.

Cuu Long Province began a phase of reinspecting all cooperatives and production collectives and formulated plans for raising quality in close coordination with district construction. Ben Tre Province has strengthened collectives and cooperatives in coordination with the transformation of privately operated industry and trade and promotion of total agricultural development. Ben Tre used plan formulation and achievement of product contracts as a theme for strengthening and raising the quality of production collectives; has conducted inspections in six districts, and has streamlined the introduction of young technical cadres to the management apparatus of 100 collectives. In conjunction with strengthening production collectives in the rice growing area, Ben Tre has organized production solidarity teams in the coconut cultivation area, establishing 295 production solidarity teams and 564 farmer teams raising coconuts with 45,000 people and 30,000 hectares of coconuts.

Many provinces have utilized the experience of Dong Thap and An Giang in organizing agricultural production associations, expanding joint enterprise and economic association, raising the degree of uniformity between collectives, establishing and developing material, technical and training facilities, and raising the management standards of cadres in order, when conditions permit, to rise to a larger cooperative scale.

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CSO: 4209/221

AGRICULTURE

QUANG NAM-DA NANG PROVINCE INVIGORATES MARINE PRODUCTS SECTOR

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Le Van: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Province Transforms, Rearranges Maritime Industry, Coordinates Development of Forces Catching Marine Products with Service and Processing"]

[Text] To the present time, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province has more than 3,000 ships and boats with a total power capacity of 42,000 horsepower and employing nearly 20,000 laborers to annually catch from 30,000 to 35,000 tons of marine products of all kinds. In order to stabilize production and increasingly develop the marine industry, the marine products sector of the province has recently emphasized the exploitation of marine products while simultaneously concentrating on transforming and rearranging the marine industry.

Since 1979, in conjunction with the movement of cooperativization in agriculture, Quang Nam-Da Nang has established 15 cooperatives and 20 cooperative teams engaged in catching marine products. Shifting from individual to collective work, the units above have gradually developed new methods of work. Initially, a number of these units earned fair incomes. However, after nearly 2 years, only five cooperatives and 20 cooperative teams remain. The primary reason for this decline is that the management and vocational standards of the cooperative management boards are still weak. Catching equipment has become old and worn out, work is conducted only along the shore, yields are low, expenses for production, equipment repair and fuel have become steadily higher, etc. The income of the cooperative member has declined.

To strengthen the five remaining cooperatives, the provincial marine products sector has led them in shifting from all bottom fishing to the exploitation of top-water fish in coordination with seasonal bottom fishing with the primary methods being encircling nets and electrical fields. The sector gave concern to supplying line and net materials. The cooperatives also organized additional marine products processing.

The 20 cooperative teams have stood up strongly and developed well. They have exploited marine products in many ways, applying the formula of distribution and division in accordance with the labor and production materials contributed by the team member. Production materials have been mobilized with capital from two sources: from the cooperative team member family, collective capital and state loans; and from that accumulated during the production process. Many cooperative teams have developed well such as Tam Giang 2, Man Thai 3, Binh Minh

2 and 4, etc. Only a few years after repaying the state loans, the income of the team members has steadily increased. Many teams have purchased additional modern boats, nets and fishing equipment, and have risen to become fishing cooperatives.

From this actual practice, the province has led in both strengthening present cooperatives and in establishing new ones. To the present time, the entire province has established 13 cooperatives and 367 cooperative teams engaged in fishing production, employing 7,598 laborers and 1,271 boats (comprising nearly 76 percent of all the boats catching marine products in the province). Generally speaking, the 13 cooperatives have coordinated to work additional new trades, annual catches have risen and the lives of the cooperative members have gradually improved. Many cooperatives have developed additional processing of marine products, agricultural production, forestry, service, etc.

In conjunction with supervising the rearrangement of forces catching marine products, the Quang Nam-Da Nang marine products sector has initially given attention to transformation and rearrangement of the processing forces and reorganization of indirect on shore labor. At the present time, the entire province has 10 rear services cooperatives, 10 cooperatives and 11 cooperative teams engaged in the processing of marine products, and five units building and repairing boats to provide jobs for more than 1,200 laborers. More than 2,000 tons of marine products of all types are processed annually. The rear services cooperatives have well-fulfilled their mission of collecting products for payment to the state and delivering state materials, nets and equipment to the fishermen. They have truly made an effective contribution toward stimulating production of the cooperatives and the production cooperation teams.

7300
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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

COAL MINING IN BAC THAI REGION DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 85 p 2

/Article by Tran Kham: "Issues Pertaining to Coal Mining in Bac Thai Region"/

/Text/ Coal extraction in small and scattered mines has been geared into the right direction in the context of addressing the needs for energy in our country. Good experience has been learned from coal mining in the region of Bac Thai, and, on the other hand, certain related problems need to be solved.

Small Mines, But Not Small Potential

The Bac Thai coal region extends nearly 40 km from the Khanh Hoa Mine (City of Thai Nguyen) to the Nui Hong Mine (Dai Tu District). Its reserves amount to over 85 million tons, including several varieties of precious coals such as rich coal, long-flame coal, and coal mixed with rare metals. In general, the average exploitation time runs from 20 to 25 years. Situated deep in the mainland, the coal region offers many distinct advantages: it yields several varieties of coals whose extraction sites are close to places of consumption, for Bac Thai is an industrial center encompassing many industrial production installations, such as machinery, metallurgy, processing of agricultural products, forestry products, and construction materials. Using local coal in those industries can save up to 40 to 45 percent of production expenses, compared with using coal transported from Quang Ninh.

Besides, each coal mine has its peculiarites: the Nui Hong Mine, whose reserves amount to 15 million tons in the form of sedimentary deposits, offers a triple advantage: its coal is from lean to semirich, it offers a flat exploitation plane of 104 hectares located right under the ricefield surface, and it gives an ideal ratio of earthmoving, i.e., for each cubic meter of earth and rocks stripped off, nearly 1 ton of coal is extracted. The Lang Cam rich coal mine, with a reserve of 6 to 7 million tons, is a source of precious and rare coals indispensable for the cast iron and steel industries, and for railroad locomotives: if we can extract 130,000 to 150,000 tons of rich coal from this mine, we can save a substantial amount of foreign currency needed to import this variety of coal. As for the Khanh Hoa Mine, with a reserve of 64 million tons of semilean coal, its geological constitution is relatively complex, and over 30 million tons of its coal can be strip mined, and the rest, by underground extraction. This mine has otherwise a large reserve of limestone, and 40 percent of its scrap earth and rocks can be used in limestone production (taking over 60 percent of limestone production of Bac Thai Province).

Great Efforts, Impediments in Production

In the last couple of years, Coal Corp. No 3 has been given the responsibility for reforming and expanding coal mines in the Bac Thai region. The corporation has restructured production in units, creating favorable conditons for the mines, and developing the spirit of initiative in production and business. The corporation's office acted as a federation of coal exploitation enterprises. While gradually squaring off impediments and hindrances, mines expanded linkages with localities and with other units inside and outside the sector and, step by step, generated new resources in labor, equipment and material supplies to support the annual extraction of 100,000 to 135,000 tons of various types of coals.

Nevertheless, many persistent difficulties adversely affected production. The comrade director of the Nui Hong Mine stated: "Since the beginning of the year, nearly 50,000 tons of coal has been heaped up, not because of poor quality, but because of lack of transportation, and the bottleneck affected the mine's production chain." The director of Khanh Hoa Mine is worrying about the heterogeneity of his equipment. After putting to use EKG5 mechanical shovels, he discovered an imbalance in the chain of hauling off earth and rocks to a dumping site 2 km from the mine, because of the shortage of seven trucks. The shovels were forced to wait for the trucks, and the mine was behind its plan in hauling away scrap earth and rock. The director of Lang Cam Mine Construction Enterprise indicated that his most serious difficulty was the lack of a group of skilled shaft diggers who could dig shafts with a 25-degree incline, and who could handle strenuous and complex work in the tunnels. The whole mine had only 300 men, most of them were newly enrolled. Shaft workers with satisfactory skills numbered only 15, coming from mines in Quang Ninh and Khe Bo, 28 were fresh graduates from a mine worker course, and 230 workers just completed the theory part of mining and had never actually worked in a mine. Finally, there was a drastic shortage of machine operators in underground mining.

What We Should Do To Enable This Coal Region To Reach an Annual Output of 1 Million Tons?

The million-ton mark, of which most are special variety coals, has been the objective of coal mines in the Bac Thai region. What should they do? In the immediate future, the mines will take appropriate measures to balance exploitation and supply. However, related actions in this matter cannot be solely done by the mines, but require the participation of other sectors and localities.

First, they must act fast in recruiting and training mine workers in order that in the future, miners working in this coal region will increase 2.5 times compared with the existing personnel. Within this responsibility, the various levels of the labor sector (including the central, provincial and district levels) will create favorable conditions to enable mines to recruit and train workers, primarily those locally recruited in the framework of a "regionalization" of coal labor. Through this method, miners will feel more attached to their occupation. The old way of blanket recruiting to meet planned standards is no longer appropriate with the new method of accounting and business. On the other hand, for small mines, enough attention must be given in improving the miners' living conditions, materially and culturally. With regard to workers recruited from other localities, appropriate and clearcut policies and measures must be instated to encourage and create favorable conditions for workers to bring their families to the mine areas, and to save them the trouble to go through many places and mounds of paperwork to solve their legitimate personal needs.

In the immediate mine neighborhood, miner villages must be gradually created, and agricultural, animal husbandry and handicraft activities should be developed to allow miner families to obtain gainful work and increase the family income. This is a good approach to redistribute labor, and this offers a double advantage: the miner is free of worry and can devote his energy to mining without having to go annually to his native village to take care of his family, and the miner's family is dedicated to constructing a second home at the mine and contributing to increasing production.

Second, appropriate attention must be given to providing guidance for, and encouraging the use of local coal. Test use of 2,000 tons of Nui Hong Mine's coal mixed with Quang Ninh coal at the Thai Nguyen power plant showed that the correct mixture of the two varieties of coals can alleviate the burden of supplying enough coal for the plant. In another instance, an army unit using coal in brickmaking was able to make 10,000 bricks of good quality with 2 tons of Nui Hong coal. Many industrial production units that produced material supplies and processed subsidiary crops and forestry products in Bac Thai were in short supply of coal, but they did not know how to exploit local coal potentials available right at hand.

Third, to solve coal bottlenecks, Coal Corp. No 3 has mobilized 40 trucks with a 12-ton loading capacity from the Material Supply and Transportation Enterprise to haul coal from Nui Hong through Khe Pass to the An Hoa Port, on a 40-km stretch of very bad roads. Looking at the economic efficiency standpoint, using pure energy to transport crude energy on rugged and mountainous terrain is noneconomic. Moreover, vehicles frequently broke down, and with scarce parts and material supplies, difficulties aggregated. The best way would be to carry out the motto, "The state and the people, the central and local levels work together," in order to solve in priority the problems of transport between Quan Trieu and Nui Hong. If a railroad track were built on this stretch, the results would be not only high economic efficiency in coal exploitation and supply, but also a new economic, cultural and social outlook for the mountainous region. The potentials of the Bac Thai coal region have been opened for new investments and economic linkages in exploitation and consumption. It is hoped that responsible agencies at the central and local levels come to the new coal region.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

CORRUPTION OF RAILROAD PERSONNEL REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Khieu, P.O. Box 5A, Da Nang: "Negative Acts on a Train"]

[Text] The Binh Trieu-Nha Trang passenger train No 184 left at 1330 on 11 October 1985. As passengers on this train, we were very indignant at the acts of some cadres and agents doing their duties aboard.

About 1 hour after the train departure from the Binh Trieu railroad station, two agents came to check passenger tickets on the last few cars of the train. I noticed that up to 95 percent of all passengers were without tickets but the two agents did not sell any supplementary ticket. About 1 hour later, both agents came back to check passenger tickets once again, alleging that this time they would "really" sell tickets. The passengers proved "reasonable" and each handed 40 to 50 dong to the two agents; that was all and they did not have to buy any ticket.

I saw one of these agents slap a 15-year-old girl because she had no money to buy a ticket. Afterward, the two agents pulled out the baggage of a woman about 65 years old onto the middle of the car regardless of her cries and entreaties while she was running after them and despite the fact that with their age they could have been her grandchildren.

After these moments of tension, I thought everything would be all right. But about 1 hour later, two public security agents and some tax collectors appeared together with the same ticket controllers. This time they checked tickets very carefully. In front of us was a passenger with about 200 kg of merchandise but the receipt he produced showed a transportation charge of 10 dong only. The public security agents then loudly criticized the freight assessor who had signed his name "Hai" on the receipt; they also reprimanded the merchandise owner and sent a controller to fetch Hai to reinspect the merchandise and reassess the transportation charge. When Hai showed up, once again we had the opportunity to hear his arrogant voice and witness his rude manners when he compelled the owner of the goods to hand him 110 dong more.

When the train arrived at the Thap Cham railroad station, I saw again the same two ticket controllers sitting and talking with nearby passengers. I noticed that these passengers paid each at least 50 dong to the controllers.

After witnessing these somewhat unrighteous incidents aboard the train, I asked the passengers sitting beside me. They all told me: "Ever since the prices of railroad tickets rose, we have found it more profitable not to buy tickets. The reason is that we need only give 2 dong to a ticket controller [at the station gate] to be allowed to enter the boarding platform and board the train. Whenever the ticket controllers on board the train drop in, we will only have to give them between 40 and 50 dong to "legalize" our status including both the passenger ticket and the merchandise transportation charge. On arrival at the last railroad station, once again we will only have to give 2 dong to the ticket controller to be allowed to get out of the arrival platform. The total expense incurred in such a manner for each trip is equivalent to the price of only one passenger ticket so that we don't have to pay the goods transportation charge..."

May we suggest that the competent agencies and the comrades responsible for the railroad section between the Binh Trieu and Nha Trang railroad stations take these incidents into consideration and deal appropriately with the cadres and agents guilty of the above-mentioned attitudes and acts. Such a measure will help put an end to negative practices.

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LABOR

LATE SALARY, PENSION PAYMENTS CREATE HARDSHIP

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 85 p 2

['Readers' Letters' Column: "Payment of Salaries and Retirement Pensions Too Slow"]

[Text] Since September 1985, many localities, agencies and military units have delayed the payment of salaries and retirement pensions to cadres, adversely affecting the daily lives of family after family.

It is not understood whether the difficulties are related to cash or to some step of achievement organization but nearly all retired cadres in Ha Bac, Bac Thai, Song Be, etc. provinces have complained that, "Since September, we have only received a monthly advance payment of 40 to 50 dong."

Many large families do not have enough money to buy rice. The Chairman of the X District People's Committee had to personally visit the district grain bureau to suggest a rice subsidy be granted the teachers because they had not yet been paid--in Thuan An District (of Song Be Province), the district people's committee also had to grant a rice subsidy to 600 retired cadres. Worthy of attention is that the price of rice at the present time in a number of localities has risen to 4.5 dong per kilogram (in the state store). Consequently, many families have only enough money to buy rice. We see cadres and people in the various locaities who are extremely sympathetic over the difficulties of the nation but the management cadres in each unit, district and province must also think about the daily lives that depend on monthly wages and retirement pensions. During the recent past, because many provinces and cities have been relatively prompt in the payment of wages and retirement pensions, the difficulties in daily life have been resolved. Any locality, agency or unit that is slow in the payment of salaries to cadres, workers and civil servants must be swiftly inspected in order to avoid an adverse effect on their lives.

Trung Hieu

7300
CSO: 4209/221

LABOR

SOLUTION TO CITY YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT URGED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Sep 85 pp 18-20

[Article by Kim Long: "Urgency of Problem, How To Solve It in a City"; portions within slant lines in italics]

[Text] Finding employment for laborers, especially youths reaching work age and finishing school and youths completing their military obligations--most of whom are children of cadres, workers and civil servants in cities and towns--is growing into a pressing problem.

It can be said that the leading wish of municipal youths is to find a job.

Only through employment can youths attain favorable conditions for doing their part, training themselves and achieving maturity. Employment is a fundamental way to shape youth dignity and lifestyle. Only through employment can youths fulfill their ardent wish to assert themselves and do their best to master their own destinies and that of society. Furthermore, employment is a basis and a condition for solving the young generation's material and spiritual needs.

Quite a few adults, who rarely keep in touch with youths and often complain about the latter's negativism, toy with the simple and naive thought that "present-day youths are more than happy in light of high spiritual and material living standards, national reunification and their role as masters of society."

That very thought has led these adults to overlook a simple truism: "How can youths act as real masters since they must rely on their parents and families and since they are unemployed?]

For a long time, a fact has marred basic union installations in the cities--the unwillingness of youths to take part in union activities. Answering the question: "Why do you balk at union activities?" quite a few youths have laid bare their minds: "I see no vital interest in joining the union and its activities. Participating in cultural and artistic performances and in fun dancing and singing, or listening to lectures on social and youth problems, etc., are necessary and exciting activities, but unemployed people like us do not urgently need them."

As a result, employment has become an important bridge between union organization and street youths.

No bonds are more intimate and more effective between union organization and street youths than a solicitous coordinating effort at finding employment. Achievements in attending training and political education and in contributing to union activities should be seen as criteria in the employment screening process.

In difficult circumstances marked by limited supplies of provisions, fuel and startup capital and reduced production in some sectors, it is tough to find employment openings.

However, since it falls to union organization to assemble youths within its ranks, to train and educate, and to unceasingly care for their vital interests and desires, the union organization cannot shy away from finding jobs for youths.

In 1981, the union central committee and the Ministry of Labor signed a joint resolution on solving the youth employment problem.

The union organization in cities and towns should thoroughly grasp that resolution and rely on it to coordinate with the labor sector to find employment for youths--an outgrowth of its task of assembling and educating youths.

To attain that end, the union organization should imperatively act as an integral part of the coordination apparatus and as a component of the "Three-Recruits" system. If the union organization does not take part in the labor recruitment process and if union member track records on training, political education and union activism are not seen as a criterion for employment consideration, street youths will not be able to maintain close ties to the union and, in return, the union organization will not be able to pull them toward its ranks to educate and help them train and mature.

In this article, we wish to relate experiences from and preliminary results of the conference reviewing 5 years of combined effort between the Haiphong Youth Union Committee and the municipal labor service at finding jobs for youths, with the hope this will benefit union basic installations, enabling them to solve that problem in line with local realities.

In Haiphong, out of an urban population of about 377,478, from 15,000 to 25,000 persons annually--30,000 in some years--are in need of employment.

Implementing the above interministerial resolution, the youth union and the labor service under the direct leadership and guidance of the CPV municipal committee and people's committee, have made a diligent joint effort, finding 16,323 jobs each year, including 10,809 permanent positions.

From 1981 to June 1985 alone, Haiphong has found 76,646 jobs including 47,826 permanent positions.

These are great figures and results!

To effectively solve the employment problem, Haiphong, under the direct leadership and guidance of party and administration officials at various levels, has relied on production growth capabilities, a joint effort of different sectors and economic development plans reflecting common requirements of the city and its wards. In the face of limited production development and scarce employment opportunities in the state and collective sectors, the search for jobs has concentrated on local areas, especially subwards. And to gain its ends, that search has clearly focused on each category of applicants, encompassing both collective and individual aspirations.

The union organization and youth groups in subwards have actually acted as a youth proselytizer, congregator and vocational advisor and, along with the administration and the labor service, have taken part in finding jobs for laborers. They have paid real attention to the living standards of laborers, enabling them to make enough money to ensure a decent existence and send some to their families--a very necessary requirement in making the quest for local jobs a success.

Guided by these perceptions, Haiphong has solved the youth employment problem along four guidelines:

1. /Develop the Family Economy/ In the past, despite very high earnings, people engaged in the family economy were treated and listed as unemployed. Since Resolution 19 was issued by the CPV municipal committee standing committee, people have changed their perceptions about and their view of the problem. The family economy is a component, not of the private economy, but rather of the social economy. And a new effort at expanding the family economy was speeded up. Cultivation, animal husbandry and handicraft and artisan production for export and consumer purposes have developed. Currently, the family-economy sector in 3 urban wards has an additional 30,000 households with 17,417 working-age people.

Le Chan Ward, where the family economy has strongly developed, has 10,936 participating households, accounting for 50.23 percent of the municipal total, including 7,040 cadres, workers and civil servants with a total annual income of 61 million dong and a monthly average from 315 to 406 dong for each laborer.

2. /Pull Laborers Toward Ward Vocational Schools/

This is a strong point for Haiphong in using manpower to make commodities for export. An effective job-seeking approach lies in coordinating with unions of export corporations and unions of lace, wool carpet and leather shoe corporations to actively impact on their production development plans. Only 9 months after it began to implement Decision 178 of the municipal people's committee on training female laborers, 3 urban wards succeeded in turning out 5,000 trainees. As of now, vocational schools in wards have become an established pattern. In addition to lacemaking, these ward schools also give lessons on repairing electric appliances for civilian use and sewing machines, tailoring, drafting, masonry, etc. This is an adequate approach since it trains large numbers of skilled laborers to serve daily life and creates employment opportunities in keeping with grassroots, local and national realities.

3. /Open Work-Study Classes Adjoining Enterprises/

Taking advantage of its favorable position as an industrial city and responding to very limited employment opportunities in government organs and enterprises, Haiphong has proceeded in that direction. Work-study schools located close to enterprises were designed to train skilled laborers to fill attritional losses in factories and enterprises.

In Haiphong, 7 sectors composed of 37 basic installations currently have 4,516 working-age students in work-study schools. In the first 6 months of 1985 alone, 305 students were admitted to courses on machinery, masonry, marine products, rubber, paper, roads and bridges and trade.

A work-study school is based on a new formula: the state cooperates with the people to manage it while enterprises cooperate with student families to maintain it. Aside from helping children of working-class people to carry on traditional family crafts, work-study schools link workers to their enterprises; furthermore, they reduce training costs and help avert flat-allocation negativism during training. Since the cost for training a student averages 2,500 dong a year, total expenses for more than 2 years of training would amount to tens of millions of dong for the state. But in a work-study school, student wages earned from labor defray most of the training costs while food and clothing are supplied by student families. This encourages families and students to thoroughly understand the task of proper study and labor and the need for carrying out this task resolutely and well.

4. /Expand the Use of Contract Labor in Organs, Enterprises and Production and Business Units/

Production installations--especially capital construction and building units in key municipal building projects--which are not yet economically stable, should be helped to take an active role in production and business by making it possible for them to employ large numbers of contract laborers at local wage scales. Each year, tens of thousands of laborers are employed this way in Haiphong.

With the elimination of the flat-allocation managerial system, doubts about employment procedures and pay levels are no longer uppermost on the minds of youths in cooperative production installations; hence, the union organization should teach youths to labor well and eagerly join the work force in the city and its installations.

The union organization should investigate to get solid information on job applicants (personal situation, education, skill) so that it can properly carry out employment procedures, suggest adequate recruitment standards and correctly solve the youth employment problem.

Ho Chi Min Communist Youth Union and Vietnam Youth Federation chapters should be consolidated in order to foster their political role in uniting and drawing youths into subward and ward local work forces. Union chapters in enterprises should be guided to work together with union ward committee echelons to assist enterprise directors in selecting outstanding youths in union basic installations for enrollment in nearby work-study classes.

By doing well its part in the coordinated job-seeking effort, by making achievements in political education and union activism a criterion for selecting young laborers and by taking the latter's legitimate aspirations and interests into account while bringing them together, the youth union will certainly become an organization trusted by and attractive to youths.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

POLICY ON DISABILITY, SURVIVORS' PENSIONS CLARIFIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11-12 Nov 85

[Questions and answers compiled by the Propaganda and Training Department of the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare on disability pensions for wounded soldiers and persons entitled to policy for wounded soldiers, and on pensions for families of war heroes; passages within slantlines in italics; first two paragraphs are editorial staff's introduction]

[11 Nov 85 p 3]

[Text] /On 18 September 1985, the Council of Ministers promulgated Decree No 326-HDBT to supplement and amend some systems and policies for wounded soldiers and social welfare. The Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare also issued Circular No 48-TBXH on 30 September 1985 to guide implementation of this decree.

/At the readers' request, we are presenting some of these supplemented and amended policies and systems on pensions and social welfare. The following questions and answers have been compiled by the Propaganda and Training Department of the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare./

Question: /Henceforth, how will different categories of disability be uniformly reclassified for wounded soldiers?/

Answer: As of 1 September 1985, the classification of disabilities of wounded soldiers (and persons entitled to the same policy as wounded soldiers) will be /based on a four-category criterion/ in lieu of the former two criteria for six and eight categories, respectively, and will be applied uniformly to all wounded soldiers during all periods of time.

Considering their disabilities, wounded soldiers will be classified in the following four categories:

Category 1: As a result of wounds, loss of 81 to 100 percent of working strength or complete loss of working strength requiring the service of a helper.

Category 2: As a result of wounds, loss of 61 to 80 percent of working strength or loss of most of the working strength but continued ability to help oneself.

Category 3: As a result of wounds, loss of 41 to 60 percent of working strength or average loss of working strength.

Category 4: As a result of wounds, loss of 21 to 40 percent of working strength or slight reduction of working strength.

Question: /How will different kinds of disability be reclassified from the former six and eight categories to the four new ones?/

Answer: The Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare have jointly reclassified disabilities from the former six and eight categories to the four new ones as follows:

1. Former Categories 8/8, 7/8 and especially /6 [as published] and 1/6 will be transferred to new Category 1.

2. Former Categories 6/8, 5/8 and 2/6 will be transferred to new Category 2.

3. Former Categories 4/8 and 3/6 will be transferred to new Category 3.

4. Former Categories 2/8, 1/8, 4/6 and 5/6 will be transferred to new Category 4.

Question: /On what basis will the rate of disability pensions be calculated and how much will it amount to?/

Answer: After being wounded, wounded soldiers (and persons entitled to the same policy as wounded soldiers) of Classes A and B will receive a monthly disability pension based on the principal salary and seniority allowance (if any) as follows:

a. Rate of monthly disability pensions on return to family:

Category 1: 100-percent pension for wounded soldiers of Class A and 80-percent pension for wounded soldiers of Class B.

Category 2: 70-percent pension for wounded soldiers of Class A and 55-percent pension for wounded soldiers of Class B.

Category 3: 50-percent pension for wounded soldiers of Class A and 35-percent pension for wounded soldiers of Class B.

Category 4: 20-percent pension for wounded soldiers of Class A and 15-percent pension for wounded soldiers of Class B.

b. Wounded soldiers (of both Classes A and B) who are still working (and receiving salaries) or are receiving a retirement pension will receive a pension equivalent to 30 percent of the return-to-family pension according to the above-mentioned disability categories.

Question: /How much will the disability pensions given to the wounded soldiers who were injured while receiving a cost-of-living allowance amount to?/

Answer: For the wounded soldiers who were injured while receiving a cost-of-living allowance, the disability pensions will be calculated on the basis of a uniform salary of 250 dong.

In special cases when the cost-of-living allowance is more than 250 dong, that amount will be used as a basis to calculate the disability pensions.

For the workers and civil servants whose salaries were above 250 dong prior to joining the army, their former salaries will be used as a basis for calculation.

The monthly disability pensions for wounded soldiers who were receiving the cost-of-living allowance (when they were injured) will be calculated according to the fixed norm of 250 dong and will actually amount to the following sums of money:

/When returning to their families, wounded soldiers of Class A/ will receive 250 dong if they belong to Category 1; 175 dong if they belong to Category 2; 125 dong if they belong to Category 3; and 50 dong if they belong to Category 4.

/If still working or having retired,/ Category 1 will receive 75 dong; Category 2, 52.5 dong; Category 3, 37.5 dong; and Category 4, 15 dong.

/When returning to their families, wounded soldiers of Class B/ will receive 200 dong if they belong to Category 1; 137.5 dong if they belong to Category 2; 87.5 dong if they belong to Category 3; and 37.5 dong if they belong to Category 4.

/If still working or having retired,/ Category 1 will receive 60 dong; Category 2, 41.25 dong; Category 3, 26.25 dong; and Category 4, 11.25 dong.

Question: /Are cases of slight wounds with a disability rate of between 5 and 20 percent entitled to pensions?/

Answer: Cases of slight wounds with a disability rate of between 5 and 20 percent will be /entitled to pension only once/ according to the percentage of loss of working strength and depending on whether the wounded soldiers belong to Class A or B. Here are some specific examples:

--Persons losing 5 to 10 percent of their working strength will be entitled once only to a pension equivalent to 1 month's salary plus seniority allowance (if any). This applies to wounded soldiers of both Classes A and B.

--Persons losing 11 to 15 percent of their working strength will be entitled once only to a pension equivalent to 2 months' salary plus seniority allowance if they are wounded soldiers of Class A, and to 1 month's salary plus seniority allowance if they are wounded soldiers of Class B.

--Persons losing 16 to 20 percent of their working strength will be entitled once only to a pension equivalent to 3 months' salary plus seniority allowance if they are wounded soldiers of Class A, and to 2 months' salary plus seniority allowance if they are wounded soldiers of Class B. If the injury occurred at a time when no salary was being paid, calculations will be based also on the fixed norm of 250 dong.

Question: /Apart from the monthly disability pension, will wounded soldiers needing the service of a helper receive any additional allowance for the helper's benefit?/

Answer: Apart from the disability pension, each month the wounded soldiers of Category 1 who are kept by their families in subwards and villages will also /receive an additional allowance of 70 dong for the helper's benefit/.

Question: /How much will be the additional allowance granted to wounded soldiers of Category 1--who are kept by their families in subwards and villages--to enable them to buy the necessities of everyday life?/

Answer: Wounded soldiers of Category 1 who are kept by their families in subwards and villages will be granted a sum of money once only in order to buy the necessities of everyday life. This money will be calculated according to the value of these specified utensils: a twin bed plus a nightstand made of Group 4 wood, a twin-size cotton mosquito net, a twin-size mat, an enameled metal or plastic washbasin, and a local tea-set. The value of these utensils will be based on their local prices but at most shall not exceed the temporarily fixed sum of 1,500 dong.

Question: /What privileged allowance will be granted to wounded soldiers who were injured because of their heroic action?/

Answer: On returning to their families, wounded soldiers who were injured because of their heroic action will be given once only a privileged allowance equivalent to 2 months' basic salary plus seniority allowance (if any at the time of their injury). If the injury occurred while they were receiving the cost-of-living allowance, they will receive a privileged allowance of 500 dong.

Those who formerly received a monthly pension because of their heroic action are no longer entitled to it but will be transferred to the status of persons receiving a privileged allowance once only as mentioned above.

[12 Nov 85 p 3]

[Text] Question: /How will the change and transfer of salary rate and the recalculation of pensions for wounded soldiers whose status had been confirmed prior to 1 September 1985 be effected?/

Answer: a. For salaried wounded soldiers, disability pensions will be recalculated by taking into account the salary rate formerly applied at the time of the injury and by transferring it to the new salary rate with the same grades and steps plus the seniority allowance (if any).

b. Concerning wounded soldiers who fought against the French, who held the rank of platoon leader upward when injured, and who formerly received a disability pension as wounded soldiers entitled to the cost-of-living allowance, the functions they held when wounded will be taken into account and they will be transferred to the new salary rate for the equivalent military rank.

Following are some specific examples:

--Platoon leaders and platoon-level political officers will be transferred to the salary rate currently applied to the rank of second lieutenant.

--Company deputy leaders and deputy political officers at the company level will be transferred to the salary rate currently applied to the rank of first lieutenant.

--Company leaders and political officers at the company level will be transferred to the salary rate currently applied to the rank of captain.

--Battalion deputy commanders and deputy political officers at the battalion level will be transferred to the salary rate currently applied to the rank of senior captain.

--Battalion commanders and political officers at the battalion level will be transferred to the salary rate currently applied to the rank of major.

--Regiment deputy commanders and deputy political officers at the regiment level will be transferred to the salary rate currently applied to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

--Regiment commanders and political officers at the regiment level will be transferred to the salary rate currently applied to the rank of second-class colonel.

--Division deputy commanders and deputy political officers at the division level will be transferred to the salary rate currently applied to the rank of first-class colonel.

--Division commanders and political officers at the division level will be transferred to the salary rate currently applied to the rank of major general.

If the functions held did not fall within the above-mentioned scope, the transfer to the equivalent military ranks shall be confirmed by the competent heads of the units to which the persons concerned belonged when wounded or by the competent military level.

c. Regarding wounded soldiers entitled to the cost-of-living allowance, their disability pensions will be recalculated on the basis of the uniform salary rate of 250 dong.

Question: /Concerning persons who were wounded prior to 1 September 1985 but whose wounds were assessed and who were confirmed as wounded soldiers only after this date, how will pensions be determined and calculated?/

Answer: Concerning such persons, disability pensions will be calculated as follows:

a. Prior to 1 September 1985: They will be classified according to the eight-category criterion and their pensions will be applied and calculated according to the system and method in force prior to the promulgation of Decree No 236/HDBT.

b. From 1 September 1985 onward: They will receive pensions according to the new regulations. Based on the percentage of loss of working strength due to injuries, they will be placed in the four disability categories and their pensions will be reckoned according to the new system.

Question: /What kind of system and regulation will be applied to persons entitled to the same policy as wounded soldiers?/

Answer: Persons entitled to the same policy as wounded soldiers will be uniformly subjected to the same regulations and criteria on wounds, wound reclassification, disability pensions, and allowances for the helpers' benefit...just as wounded soldiers.

Question: /What kind of system and regulation will be applied to assault youths wounded while undergoing military training or as a result of an accident happening at work or in wartime?/

Answer: Assault youths wounded while undergoing military training or as a result of an accident at work or under war circumstances will be classified according to the degree of their disability and will receive disability pensions just as wounded soldiers of Class B./

Question: /What kind of system and regulation will be applied to reservists and members of the militia and self-defense forces who are not workers and employees of the state and who have been wounded while undergoing military training?/

Answer: Reservists and members of the militia and self-defense forces who are not workers and employees of the state and who have been wounded while undergoing military training will be subjected to the criterion for four categories of disability and will receive the following disability pensions:

--Disability Categories 1 and 2: They will receive a /monthly pension/ of 176 dong if they belong to Category 1, and 121 dong if they belong to Category 2. Disability Categories 3 and 4: They are not entitled to monthly pensions but will /receive a pension once only/, which will amount to 900 dong for Category 3 and 450 dong for Category 4.

Question: /Under what circumstances will wounded soldiers be entitled to travelling allowances?/

Answer: Article 10 of Decree No 236/HDBT of the Council of Ministers states that henceforth the grant of postage stamps to wounded soldiers will be canceled and that they are no longer exempted from paying for train, bus and theater tickets or entitled to a discount in this respect.

According to regulations of the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare, wounded soldiers will be given money to pay for train and bus tickets in special cases necessitated by wounds or diseases, such as:

--Going to receive medical examination or treatment;
--Going to have artificial limbs or orthopedic devices made;
--Going for reexamination of recurrent wound flareup or temporary wound, or for reassessment of disability on presentation of a letter of recommendation from the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service;
--Wounded soldiers convalescing in sanatoriums and taking leave to visit their families; and
--Wounded soldiers of Category 1 convalescing in their family homes but required to return to wounded soldiers' sanatoriums.

In such cases, the cost of train and bus tickets will be borne by the War Invalids and Social Welfare budget.

Question: /Will all monthly disability pensions and other monthly allowances for wounded soldiers and persons entitled to the same policy as wounded soldiers be added to the allowance for cost-of-living differential and the zonal allowance?/

Answer: All /monthly monetary pensions/ for wounded soldiers--such as disability pension, allowance for the helper's benefit, and so on--will be added to the allowance for cost-of-living differential in each zone. Moreover, wounded soldiers (or persons entitled to the same policy as wounded soldiers) residing in areas where the zonal allowance is provided are also entitled to the zonal allowance in force in such areas.

Question: /What kind of pension will be granted to families whose dead members have been recognized as fallen heroes?/

Answer: If the dead persons have been recognized as fallen heroes or were cadres who carried out revolutionary activities before August 1945, their families will be entitled to two types of pension:

1. These families will receive the full salaries and all allowances (if any) of the dead persons for a period of 6 months. In the subsequent 12 months, these families will receive each month 20 percent [of salaries and allowances].

If the deceased persons received a cost-of-living allowance, the norm of 250 dong will be used as a basis for calculation.

If, before joining the army, the deceased person received a salary above 250 dong, that salary will be used as a basis for calculation.

Concerning reservists and members of the militia and self-defense forces (who were neither workers nor civil servants and) who died while on military mission, or contractual day laborers who died from accidents at work--the norm of 250 dong will serve as a basis to calculate the above-mentioned pension.

2. The second type of pension is the following: After receiving salaries for the specified period, the principal relatives (including father, mother, wife or husband) who are above the working age and children who have not yet reached this age will each receive a monthly pension of 40 dong.

It must be noted that if the father, mother, wife or husband have not yet passed the working age and the children have already reached this age but if they are sick and have lost their working strength and become disabled, their case may be considered for granting the pension.

Question: /If the father, mother, wife or husband of a fallen hero or heroine is old, weak and deprived of working strength and cannot be kept by their families because circumstances do not permit it, or if the children of the war dead have lost both their parents--how will such cases be resolved?/

Answer: People in such a situation will be kept in institutions belonging either to the state or villages and subwards. Each of them will receive a monthly cost-of-living allowance of 160 dong.

Question: /What kind of pension will be granted to the relatives of many fallen heroes?/

Answer: Each of the relatives (including father, mother, wife or husband) will receive as many shares as there were fallen heroes who once were members of their family. Each share amounts to 40 dong.

For example, in a family whose two children died as heroes, the father will receive 80 dong and the mother also 80 dong.

In a family whose child and wife (or husband) died as heroes, the surviving wife (or husband) will also receive two shares totaling 80 dong.

Question: /Will the dead heroes' relatives who are receiving a retirement annuity and other pensions--such as loss-of-working-strength pension and disability pension due to wounds or diseases--still be entitled to the monthly death compensation?/

Answer: In addition to the above-mentioned retirement annuity and pensions, the relatives of dead heroes will continue to receive the monthly death compensation.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

POEM DERIDES ATTEMPT TO SEND IGNORANT SON ABROAD

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Nov 85 p 2

[Poem by Tra Tuan: "From Scratch to Happy Ending"]

[Text] For lack of talent, your son flunked the exam
But was suddenly...whisked away to study abroad.
It was because you painstakingly secured documents
And little by little compiled a file
Which seemed to come from nowhere,
Thereby turning a dunce into...a worker.
You did that "for the country and people," didn't you?

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

READERS' LETTERS COMMENT ON VARIOUS PROBLEMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Nov 85 p 2

[Letters to the Editor]

[Text] ["On Worker Inspection Groups"] Of the reader's letters sent to this paper recommending the strengthening of market management, many suggested that worker inspection groups be more active and efficient. According to this reader from Hanoi, many of those groups performed unsatisfactorily.

NHAN DAN has forwarded those comments to various levels of trade unions that had organized worker inspection groups. Recently, the trade union federations of some innercity districts let us know that the above comments were true. To overcome shortcomings that were pointed out, trade unions in districts and subwards are reorganizing and strengthening their networks of worker inspection groups. Many groups conducted unannounced visits to restaurants and vegetable, grain, food and fuel counters, uncovering quite a few cases of wrongdoing. Because they have usually shortchanged their customers with underweight scales, certain fuel counters did not have much business. But when customers saw the worker inspection groups coming, they rushed to the counters to buy the products because they were sure no cheating would occur in the presence of the inspectors. Customers frequently informed inspection groups about stores that cheated customers by using underweight scales and selling underweighted rice bags. Some counters raised prices by cheating on rice quality, or worse, used metal bowls to measure rice in lieu of a scale. Others selling food undermeasured fish sauce, used pierced measures to cheat, and sold the extra fish sauce to merchants.

We had the occasion to go along with worker inspection groups operating in some innercity districts. What we saw confirmed the reader's letter. When the inspection groups were conducting inspections, store employees feigned an honestly operated business, but with the inspectors gone, they haughtily reverted to their crooked practices. Some employees were caught red-handed, but subsequently, things remained unchanged in their stores.

Why did the wrongdoings continue unchecked?

Because whenever the inspection group uncovered an employee in violation of commerce statutes, it made a report and recommended that the store take disciplinary action against the offender. Many such stores, trying to avoid annoyances, kept the reports and did not follow through with reporting in turn to their superiors. In a strange instance, a woman who repeatedly violated the rules and who never redeemed her mistakes, received quarterly awards, and was honored with the title of emulation model of the year. Many counters were cited three to four times and were still making the same mistakes over and over.

In other instances, certain higher corporations were aware of the wrongdoings of subordinate stores, but dragged their feet in conducting investigations and in handling the cases, or worst, pretended to be uninformed.

The above factors are among the causes making many inspection groups lose their enthusiasm. Nevertheless, the main cause still is an erratic perception of the role of the working people in the right to collective leadership. After studying Resolution No 8 of the CPV Central Committee and clearly understanding the missions of the trade union in market control, worker inspection groups realized their responsibility in the institution of a new order on the distribution and circulation front. Responsible authorities instated strict procedures compelling business organizations that have employee offenders to carefully review the inspection group's report, to report in turn to their higher levels, and not to conceal mistakes. Agencies in charge of handling the stores' wrongdoings must make public their rulings, and on behalf of the consumers, answer the inspections group's recommendation.

Some corporations have already complied with the above proceedings, levied fines against faulty stores, and gave inspection groups cash rewards that were used by the latter as activity fund. Nevertheless, disciplinary actions and educational measures were still not enough. An essential need lies in the fact that all related levels dealing with this type of wrongdoing in selling counters and stores must improve rules and procedures that can deter its recurrence. This has been implemented in fuel counters. After reviewing inspection groups' recommendations, the Fuel Corp. has made several adjustments in selling procedures and equipped the counters with sufficient weights and measures. Kerosene counters instated several new rules to eradicate the practice of undermeasuring and underweighing, compelled salesclerks to use machines, and replaced dishonest employees.

Tien Hung

Drinking Problem in Mountainous Region

Please do not see drinking in my native mountainous land (of Bac Thai Province) as an unharmful habit that never creates any serious problems as in many other areas. This is simply not true, for the drinking problem here does cause harm. In Ban Chang, for instance, Ninh Van H., after having quite a few drinks at a friend's house, returned home with a torch and burned down his eight-room stilted house, reducing into ashes the entire fortune of his own family. In the same hamlet, Hoang Van T. was an alcohol addict. On a certain day, he sold the last 20 kg of rice of the family to buy alcohol, died and left seven children.

In Ban Giao, 80 percent of the drunks were youths. Many mothers felt miserable because they were powerless to talk their children out of drinking.

After each harvest, alcohol distilling is widespread in all hamlets. Since drinking has become a so-called institution, any wedding, groundbreaking, any big or small celebration would not take place without alcohol. Certain weddings spent tens of thousands of dong, of which alcohol took 80 percent. Drinking caused countless cases of brawling and battery. Three cooperatives in Dinh Hoa District estimated that there were 1,000 households distilling alcohol, each using approximately 20 to 30 kg of rice, or, at the end of each harvest, approximately 20 to 30 tons of rice were wasted.

Confronting this harmful situation, the responsible authorities of the mountainous region ought to stamp out the drinking problem and the practice of distilling alcohol illegally.

Ninh Tien Dung (Bac Thai)

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CHRONOLOGY

CHRONOLOGY FROM 16 JUL - 15 AUG 85

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Sep 85 p 32

[Text] (16 Jul-15 August)

JULY

16-17. Holding in Ha Bac province of a symposium on the artistic and cultural heritage of the period of the Ly dynasty (11th-13th centuries), the peak period of the feudal centralized State in Vietnam.

18. Hanoi: The External Relations Department of the CPV CC and the USSR Embassy in Vietnam hold a get-together on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet Economic and Technological Agreement.

18-28. A delegation of the Culture and Arts Department of the CPV CC led by Ha Xuan Truong, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and head of the department, pays a friendship visit to the GDR.

19. A delegation of the SRV, headed by Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, attends the 6th anniversary of Nicaragua's Liberation.

20. Hanoi: A ceremony is held at which Polish Ambassador to Vietnam Bronislaw Musiclak, on behalf of the Polish Government formally hands over to the Gia Lam Locomotive Repair Factory restored and enlarged with Polish assistance a plating workshop with an annual capacity of more than 20,000 square metres.

23. Vientiane: Holding of a civil-aviation conference by representatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to review the three countries' cooperation in this field and work out a programme for the coming years.

--Tokyo: Closing of a seminar on "Struggle for the prevention of nuclear war and for a total ban and the elimination of nuclear weapons," begun on 10 July under the auspices of the Communist Party of Japan. Dang Huu, alternate member of the CPV CC and Chairman of the Vietnam Commission for Science and Technology attends the seminar.

24. Vientiane: Signing of minutes on Lao-Vietnamese Cooperation in Geology.

27. Nairobi: Closing of the conference on the United Nations Women's Decade, begun on 10 July. A delegation of Vietnamese Government, headed by Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister of Education, and Vice-President of the Vietnam Committee for Women's Decade, and a non-governmental delegation, attends the conference The Vietnamese delegates talk to the conference about the situation in Vietnam and the women's movements in Vientam, Laos and Kampuchea and denounce Beijing's acts of aggression and its collusion with the US in carrying out a multifaceted war of sabotage against the Indochinese countries.

26-28. The Municipal Council of St Helens (Britain) launches a fund-raising campaign in support of the Vietnamese people's national construction, including the enlargement of the Ky Anh district hospital in Nghe Tinh province built with funds donated by the British people in 1980.

27 July-3 August. The Vietnamese delegation to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, comprising 500 delegates and headed by Vu Mao, member of the CPV CC, First Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, and Vice-President of the Vietnam Preparatory Committee for the 12th Festival, attends this important event in Moscow.

27 July-8 August. A light-industry delegation of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, headed by Vice-Minister V.R. Melikhov, pays a visit to Vietnam. A Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation programme for the production and exchange of canvas and leather hats and shoes is signed for 1985-1990.

30 July-2 August. Vientiane: Holding of the 21st plenary session of the Interim Mekong Committee.

31. Hanoi: The Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee issues a statement on "stepping up the common struggle against the arms race and the danger of nuclear war, for the defence of peace and life on earth" and voices total support for the Soviet peace initiative on disarmament and the prevention of the arms race in outer space.

--Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, sends a message of greeting to the World Conference against A and H bombs held in Kobe (Japan) and affirms the Vietnamese people's stance in the consolidation of peace and security in Southeast Asia.

AUGUST

3-6. Phnom Penh: Holding of a second seminar on solidarity and cooperation between the Indochinese countries and India.

4-8. Hanoi: Holding of the second sports festival of the People's Security Force with the participation of more than 1,000 athletes of both sexes.

10. Hanoi: The External Relations Department of the CPV CC and the Czechoslovak Embassy in Vietnam hold a get-together to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Economic and Trade Agreement.

12. Hanoi: Opening of the exhibition "Forty Years of Defending the Revolutionary Power" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the August Revolution and of the foundation of the People's Security Force.

--Kiev: Opening of an exhibition of Vietnamese handicraft articles and consumer goods (nearly 1,000 kinds of goods on display).

14. On the occasion of Vietnam's 40th National Day and China's 36th National Day, the Vietnamese Government, as a token of its humane policy, decides to return to China 19 Chinese citizens who illegally intruded into Vietnamese territory.

--A representative of the Vietnamese Office on MIAs hands over to a representative of the US Government the remains of 26 American servicemen and objects related to six other American soldiers who died in the Vietnam war.

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END